













# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Kuwait Stood Its Ground

The single reason why the latest hijacking could take place is that Iran has established itself as sponsor and sanctuary of the community of Islamic radicals from which this particular gang was apparently drawn. Terrorists of whatever stripe need help and a home. They need a place in which to plan their crimes, a place from which to get the money and the guns and a place to escape to afterward.

Revolutionary Iran has inspired, set up and guided the principal groups of terrorists now active in the Middle East. The group that kidnapped the Kuwaiti airplane was trying to spring 17 Iranian-linked Iraqis jailed by Kuwait for bombing the U.S. and French embassies last year. In two recent episodes in which planes were hijacked to Tehran, Iran apparently set the skyjacks free. Without Iran, terrorism in the area now would be the work simply of hip-pocket operators and lone crazies.

It follows that the most effective way to fight terrorism is to deny them a quiet place in which to make ready and hide. How? Military attacks on the perpetrators or their patrons may have their uses in certain circumstances, although, as the Shultz-Weinberger debate on the issue is tending to show, those circumstances are likely to be few. Political action against the gunmen and their second should

be constant, including boycotts by civil aviation. Intelligence must be shared and the expectation created that in a crisis all other countries will close ranks. Publicity and denunciation can help. In the latest incident, various pressures applied by governments that Iran is interested in cultivating seem to have helped incline the authorities in Tehran to limit the damage somewhat. But this was not done in time to save the lives of two Americans and to prevent other innocents in the plane from being subjected to abuse and horror.

President Reagan has singled out Kuwait, praising its "firm stand" in refusing to buckle to the hijackers. Let us, too, praise Kuwait. Ten years ago Kuwait was the patsy for the Palestinians, who were in their hijacking phase. "Looking for a comfortable, safe place to escape to after your next multiple murder?" we inquired rhetorically after Kuwait had welcomed its fourth band of Palestinian killers in a few months. "Try Kuwait." But the Kuwaitis have in the interim accepted the stern obligations of good international citizenship. Last year they jailed the bombers and now they have stood up to the hijackers. For them the stakes are tremendous, vulnerable as they are to Iranian rage. They deserve immense respect.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Risk and Blame at Bhopal

In Bhopal, technology has shown its grimness face. The pesticide ingredient that burst from its storage tank in the Indian town is feared to have killed some 2,500 people. Many thousands more may be blinded or debilitated, perhaps for life. As the catastrophe bears witness, pesticide ingredients can be more deadly than the kindred agents of chemical warfare.

The detailed causes of the accident are still unknown, but a tragedy of such dimension prompts broader questions. Is the risk of such accidents too high a price to pay? Has technology outrun the capacity to control it? Foresight is rarely perfect. Most safety records are built on a history of mistakes. Only when the risks are visibly enormous, as with nuclear power, are extreme precautions taken. Despite some close calls, the nuclear industry has had a fine safety record. So, too, has the chemical industry in America; its accident rate is the lowest of any, doubtless because the perception of hazard is so keen. Union Carbide says its plant at Bhopal is a smaller replica of one that has operated safely in West Virginia for 17 years. Why should America's safest industry prove so disastrous at Bhopal?

Part of the explanation may be a difference in culture. India's scientists are as good as any, but not all Indian workers have the same familiarity with machinery as Americans. Yet to gain foreign technology India has encouraged corporations to locate plants in India rather than sell to India from abroad.

No technology is wholly risk-free, and societies accept varying levels of risk. From nuclear power almost no deaths are acceptable, and rightly so; but for automobiles, a familiar and desired technology, Americans tolerate a carnage of 50,000 deaths a year and spurn extra safety measures. An air crash produces more bodies than a car crash, and people are willing to pay for greater safety on planes than in cars. The public insists on higher standards, as it would probably do for drugs or pesticides if their side effects were more concentrated.

The Bhopal plant was part of India's remarkably successful effort to shake free from the legacy of famine and foreign food hand-outs. No doubt the plant could have been made safer if anyone had foreseen the risk. Presumably Union Carbide used the cheapest process, which had worked relatively safely for 17 years. Extra safety would have meant extra cost. Should the company or its Indian co-owners have decided the process used in West Virginia was too dangerous to transfer to India? In retrospect, maybe. But the usual approach would be to assume that the risks could be managed. That miscalculation may have contributed as much to the accident as any faulty valve or individual act of neglect.

Those caught in the gas cloud at Bhopal have paid in agony for a train of errors. In so extended a causal chain, blame may prove harder to fix than it might seem.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Labor's Nuclear Triumph

It comes as a shock to be reminded from time to time that some of America's European allies have opposition parties — old parties with familiar, respectable names — that have gone around the bend. Such is Britain's Labor Party, which, when not otherwise engaged in sharpening up the class war, devotes itself to the pursuit of unilateral nuclear disarmament.

So it was that the party's leader, Neil Kinnock, recently found himself in Moscow spinning out to President Konstantin Chernenko spin into a familiar line to the effect that Britain would be removed from the Soviet war-target list just as soon as the British show their good faith by dismantling American nuclear bases and junking Britain's own nuclear bombs.

Mr. Chernenko apparently managed to keep from laughing in Mr. Kinnock's face. Anyway, Mr. Kinnock seemed to take him at his solemn word. "Kinnock Claims Nuclear Triumph," The Guardian headlined, reporting that the

Labor leader was "clearly delighted" with "these Kremlin undertakings" and that he had expressed the hope that they could convert Labor's disarmament policy, up to now a distinct electoral liability, into an asset.

No, Mr. Kinnock conceded to the press, verification had not been on the agenda of his talks. And he had no "piece of paper" with the Kremlin's promise to guarantee Britain a free nuclear pass in the next war, since "we were not in the business of making treaties."

Americans are fortunate to have their nuclear debate conducted within a considerably narrower and more responsible part of the political spectrum. The British, these days, do not have that comfort. The Labor Party not so long ago held power but is now in the hands of people trading on the public's susceptibility to nuclear nightmare. We wish Mr. Kinnock and his kind a long stay in the political wilderness.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Bhopal: Old Principles, Please

There was something more important to be addressed in the gas leak that killed thousands in India than has been addressed thus far. We have done fairly well at figuring out what happened. We agonized over the dead and maimed, and have engaged in the mandatory analyses of whether it can happen again. What we have not done is make up a balance sheet on whether methyl isocyanate is a plus or a minus for humanity. We are producing a prod-

uct that we suddenly discover is capable of killing huge numbers of people in minutes.

What is needed is not new words to describe the disasters that beset mankind. What is needed is stamina of thought, a willingness to challenge economic processes on whether they truly benefit mankind, a willingness to stop wringing our hands and to challenge the beliefs, habits and customs that brought the disasters upon us. What is needed is not stronger new words, but stronger old principles.

—Syndicated columnist Otis Pike.

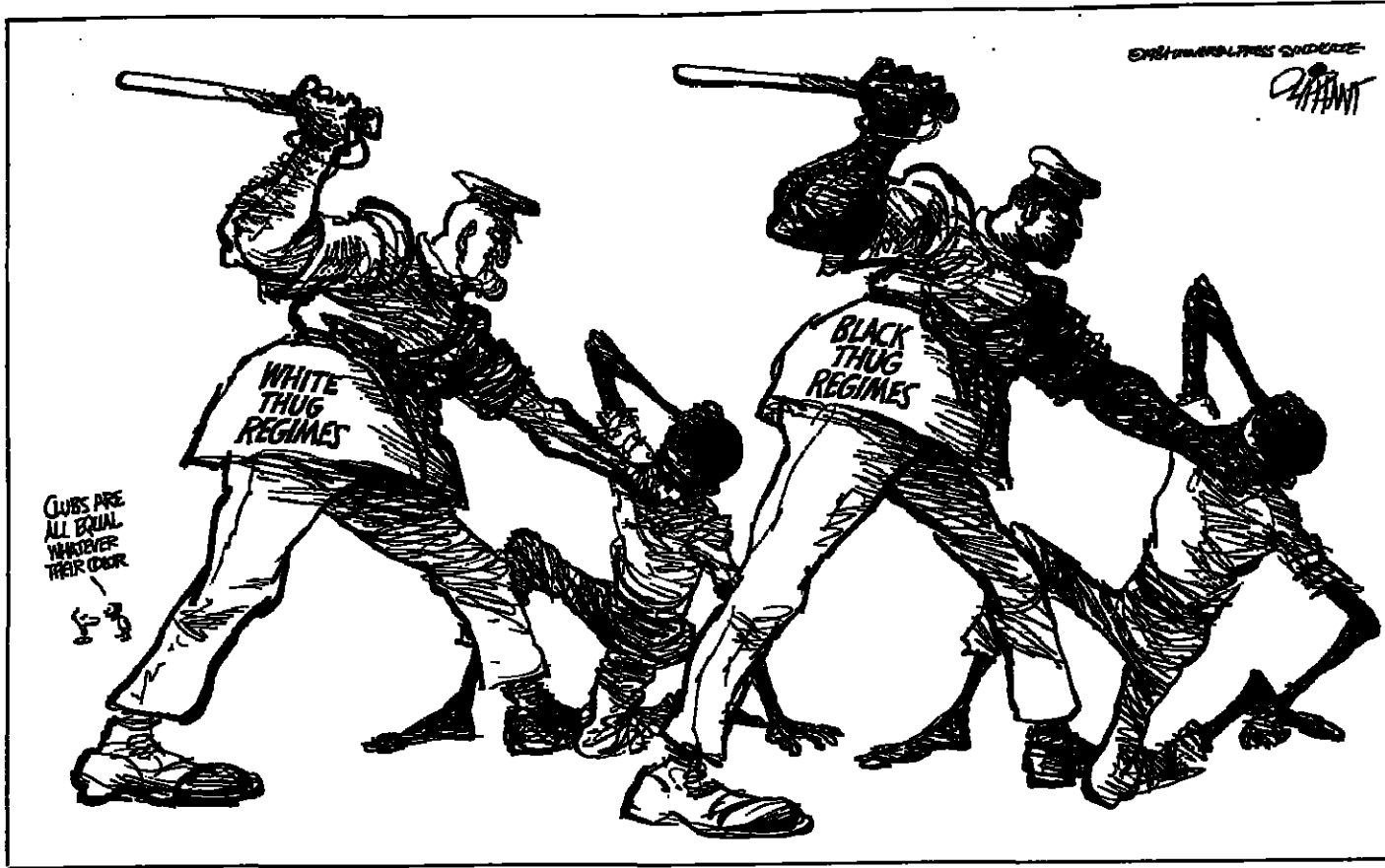
### FROM OUR DEC. 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1909: Few Jobs for Student Princes

BERLIN — Many American students "work their way" through college, and some of them come to Europe in the hope of doing the same. Armed with a scholarship, the American youth starts for the University of Berlin, for instance, having heard of the cheapness of living in Germany. But finding something to do in Berlin is not easy. An American diving student came to my notice. He was making inquiries to obtain an engagement as teacher of English — "anybody or anywhere." A Princeton boy at the University of Berlin is helping his finances by lighting street lamps. But the American student who comes to Berlin with a \$1,000 scholarship can be a prince if he is modest about it. I have been told of a young man who, with this amount, got through the term and made a tour through Europe besides.

#### 1934: Mussolini Praises the New Deal

PARIS — There is only one solution for the world crisis and that lies in controlled production and economy. Such is the opinion of Mussolini, who tells France what he thinks of the world economic situation in an article in the weekly "l'Espresso." The economic disturbance of the last five years, Mussolini declares, has nothing in common with the periodic depressions of the last century. He maintains it's the beginning of a new order. President Roosevelt, the Duce says, has leaned toward the Fascist system in his "New Deal" and NRA experiments. "The first thing we must understand," Mussolini writes, "is that individual gain can no longer be considered the prime objective of our era. The welfare of a nation must be considered before the individuals. Fascism assures the supremacy of the state."



## China: The Good News Left Them Speechless

By Flora Lewis

BERLIN — China's official attack on Marxist orthodoxy as outdated and a hindrance to needed reform was such a surprise to Soviet-bloc Communists that it left them speechless. The Chinese switch is a historic watershed that can have far-reaching, dramatic consequences.

The idea of a Communist Party criticizing Marx, Engels and Lenin as well, is so startling that several Eastern Communists at an Aspen Institute meeting last weekend insisted on ignoring it. An important Polish official, asked whether the report would be published in his country's press, said no. Pressed for a reason, he said that Polish-Chinese relations were reasonably good now, and since publication would have to be accompanied by comment, it was better to keep silent.

But word of what Soviet-style Communists have to consider a heresy is bound to spread and provoke a festering argument. Of course, Marxist scriptures have long been quoted and distorted by Communists to prove all kinds of contradictory points. But it was unheard of openly to admit the obvious fact that Marx's principles were about a totally different era, the early industrial revolution — even considering Beijing's subsequent softening declaration that they remained a guiding ideology. The admission flies straight in the face of the assertion that Marxist precepts are proven knowledge, "scientific materialism," and that Marxist forecasts of universal triumph are as reliable as predicting an eclipse — "historical inevitability." This Marxist myth is the only base for the claim of Communist hierarchies to legitimacy, to ideological superiority, to pie in the sky.

Certainly, the sanctity of the texts is a handicap when it comes to adjusting to a changing world. It is a major reason why the Russians find it so hard to reform. But they cling to their dogma because they need it to justify their power. They are frightened of losing control without the ideological security blanket that covers their brute security forces.

Given China's experiments with market and enterprise, it is perfectly logical, if breathtaking, for Beijing to say flatly that old shibboleths must be brushed aside in thought as well as in practice. But it creates a terrible problem for Moscow. Soviet-Chinese relations have been improving, slowly but tangibly, and for geopolitical reasons it is in Moscow's interest to avoid a relapse into hostility. China's open defection on the ideological front, however, is bound to create new strains. Not even Yugoslav Communists have gone as far, although they admit that their system is not working and are desperately looking for ways to linker, without challenging central premises.

People in the Soviet bloc, especially Communists (many others long ago stopped believing that Marx was infallible), are bound to start asking some forbidden questions. If ancient, impoverished China has found Marxism an obstacle to effective industrialization and development, why should the creed continue to be imposed on more advanced societies that have passed the rough initial stages that Marx described?

It is unseemly to gloat and point out that the

nearest thing in the world to the Marxist promise of a classless society is the most capitalist of countries, the United States, where almost everybody feels middle-class. There is an urge to chorale, but the event is too important to be trivialized. This extraordinary Chinese candor is heartening because if there is any chance of it spreading to the Soviet bloc, the chances for peace and freedom are better than they now appear.

The Soviet Union and the United States are adversaries in a classical great-power pattern, but also leaders of rival types of society. The political antagonism underlies the military confrontation. That is why the Soviet capacity for internal reform matters so much to the rest of the world.

If, as some American experts are convinced, serious reform is impossible, then Moscow will continue to feel deeply insecure and frustrated and therefore be threatening. If a new generation could be as open-minded as old Deng Xiaoping, a Soviet regime busily seeking domestic prosperity could reach an East-West accommodation that would allow everyone to breathe more easily.

Mr. Deng could make the leap because, although an old revolutionary, he had already been punished as a "capitalist roadster" and his position does not rest on justifying the past. The current Soviet leadership could scarcely afford such audacity. It would mean accepting responsibility for what has gone wrong. But if Beijing's efforts succeed, the next Soviet leadership will have to take note. It is much too early to throw away arms, but for once there is some really good news.

The New York Times.

## Shultz: The Vacuum Cleaner Is Humming Again

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — George Shultz plans to conduct most of the arms control negotiation with the Soviet Union himself. If obliged to delegate responsibility, in arms control or regional hot spots, he will look to professionals in the State Department — not to superstars from outside. New appointments as ambassadors to the United Nations and at the assistant secretary level will be made in keeping with that principle.

Those are gleanings from an interview with the secretary of state the other day. Since Mr. Shultz does not like to talk about personnel, the ostensible subject was organization. But a reading between the lines shows that he is on the offensive in the bureaucratic warfare that lies at the heart of American government.

Early in the interview Mr. Shultz was asked whether he would be spending more time on Soviet relations and arms control business. "I have to," he replied. Then he said: "History certainly shows that the major political discussions of the subject have taken place above the level of the formal negotiations, and I accept that fact that that's probably very likely. We have said to Gromyko, the president of the Soviet Union, that we have said to Gromyko and to Chernenko, in effect, that this is a presidential-level issue. He recognizes that, agrees with that and

tends to weigh in on it, and looks to me to spend a lot of time on it, and I intend to do that."

After the opening of talks with Mr. Gromyko in Geneva next month, to be sure, the secretary may have to pass negotiation of details to a lower level. But he wants an official clearly responsible to the State Department. Hence the designation of Paul Nitze as special assistant to Mr. Shultz.

Ambassador Nitze, who has considerable experience, had shared negotiating duties with Edward Rowny, a retired general whose roots are in the Pentagon. If the Russians accept President Reagan's proposal for "umbrella talks," Mr. Nitze will be Mr. Shultz's man at the head of a single American delegation. Mr. Rowny will be downgraded, as will Kenneth Adelman, the arms control director. While the Pentagon will still carry weight, Assistant Secretary Richard Perle will have to make his case without help from inside the arms control community.

That same model asserts itself in two other areas once dominated by everybody but the State Department. In Central America, the Pentagon, the Central Intelligence Agency and a commission headed by Henry Kissinger were at one time all playing roles.

Florida, and Max Kampelman, a former aide to Hubert Humphrey who has been serving as U.S. delegate to the talks on European security in Madrid. But Mr. Shultz admits that, "like all secretaries of state, I would just as soon" the UN ambassador "reported directly to me."

The State Department has in mind a candidate who would be more disciplined, even while continuing in the Kirkpatrick tradition of standing up strongly against verbal abuse by Third World radicals. He is Vernon Walters, the linguist who served President Eisenhower as translator and became a roving ambassador for Alexander Haig and Mr. Shultz.

As to the assistant secretaries in those areas all came to State from competing power bases. Richard McCormack, the assistant secretary for economic affairs, had worked in the office of Senator Jesse Helms. Greg Newell, the assistant secretary for international organizations, came out of the White House. Hugh Montgomery, the director of intelligence and research, is a CIA veteran. A good bet is that all three will be leaving soon.

During the Nixon administration Mr. Shultz was so skilled at bureaucratic warfare that he became known as the Vacuum Cleaner. After a sluggish start as secretary of state, the Vacuum Cleaner is humming again.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

## El Salvador: You Call This Justice?

By Frank Hammer

WARREN, Michigan — It gets hard to believe some of the stuff you read in the papers. I'm talking about the American editorial response to the recent decision by President Jose Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador to dismiss and sever the pension of Lieutenant Isidro Lopez Sibrán. The lieutenant was part of the offense that murdered my brother, Michael Peter Hammer, his AFL-CIO colleague, Mark David Pearlman, and the director of the Salvadoran Land Reform Institute, José Rodolfo Viera.

In the circumstances, the congratulatory chorus that has greeted Mr. Duarte's decision seems slightly out of place. Since when is losing your job and pension considered the appropriate punishment for a triple murder?

In fact, in the rush to embrace the Duarte government, many Americans have chosen to ignore some of the more unpleasant truths about El Salvador. The State Department is embarrassed by the nearly four-year failure to pursue the murders of my brother and his colleagues, and so it seizes on any action by the Salvadoran government that reduces that embarrassment. But let us tell the truth. Let us acknowledge that the decision to fire this lieutenant has more to do with public relations than with justice.

The facts speak for themselves. Lieutenant Lopez Sibrán did not act alone on Jan. 3, 1981. He was eating dinner at the Sheraton hotel with a Captain Eduardo Alfonso Avila, a Major Denis Moran and two businessmen, Hans Christ and

firing of Lieutenant Lopez Sibrán. When you add it all up, you can understand the growing opposition in the American labor movement to the Reagan administration's plans for Central America.

Two weeks ago the AFL-CIO reaffirmed its commitment to a resolution against military aid that calls for justice in the murders and also progress in land reform. It was a bloody stain on the memory of three dead men if the project for which they gave their lives became just another inconvenient Salvadoran reality that the State Department would rather forget.

The point is, we can't simply choose which reality serves us best. The State Department can't call for justice on the one hand and indirectly support the death squads on the other. Congress should do what it did in the case of the four churchwomen murdered in El Salvador in December 1980: Put conditions on the aid that we send to El Salvador.

In the nuts' case, 30 percent of one year's appropriations was held up until a verdict was reached. A similar percentage would no doubt prod the Salvadorans into taking action now. In this case, let's add the provision that a verdict on the triggermen alone will not be sufficient. Let's not just ask who pulled the trigger, but who bought the bullets and who gave the instructions.

Our taxes are buying lots of bullets for the Salvadoran army. One of them killed my brother. It's time that we made use of our power to end the killing in El Salvador.

The New York Times.

## Ganging Up To Arm Khomeini

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — After fighting themselves punch-drunk along the battlefield, Iran and Iraq have taken their war to each other's economic lifelines in the Gulf. The threat of a serious interruption of the oil flow, with all its consequences for Western industries and economies, is ever present. So you would suppose that the last thing any practical outsider would want to do would be to fuel the conflict, right?

Wrong, says Tariq Aziz, the foreign minister and deputy prime minister of Iraq. In a long conversation the other day at the Iraqi ambassador's residence in Washington, he described a stunning triumph of common sense over common sense — America's best friends showing up the defenses and striking power of the armed forces of Ayatollah Khomeini's terrorism-prone, Islamic fundamentalist government.

Mr. Aziz's list of past or present suppliers of arms or war-related materials to Iran includes Britain, West Germany, Japan, Portugal, Greece, Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Argentina, South Korea, Israel and Spain. Some, like Israel, deny it. Others, when Mr. Aziz confronts them with documentary evidence, offer hollow alibis that strike him, he says, as outright "hypocrisy."

Pressed for examples, he told of a Spanish sale of 155mm artillery shells to Iran — some 300,000, or the equivalent of six months' supply. When pressed by the Iraqis, the Spanish government said that the shells had been sold to Syria. When reminded that Syria, a close ally of Iran, has Soviet armaments that do not include 155mm artillery, the Spanish authorities apparently paled and ignored.

The Iraqis bought hundreds of what were described as "civilian" (pleasure) boats from Japan — or so the Japanese insisted. Mr. Aziz insists that the boats were ideal for carrying Iranian troops through marshland into battle. When he asked the Japanese whether they thought Iran's mullahs were going to "take up water skiing" the Japanese, too, pleaded innocent, according to Mr. Aziz.

The neutral Swiss sold the Iraqis what Mr. Aziz calls PC-7 jet training aircraft. When confronted by the Iraqis, the Swiss took the position that they are "civilian" planes. Mr. Aziz says he was obliged to remind them that, when Iraq bought the same aircraft from Switzerland, they gave the name of a country that would fit the planes out with machine guns.

Now you can argue that Iraq's roughneck regime started the war for territorial gains. Another argument — the fallback position of Western arms suppliers when pushed to the wall — is that somebody is going to do it and that anyway there is something to be said for keeping lines open to Iran against the day when its crusaders might give way to more moderate leadership. But it is hard to see how the arrival of moderation is hastened by giving Iranian hardliners the means to press on.

There is the nub of Mr. Aziz's argument. That the argument is self-serving takes nothing away from the fact that his purpose and assessment coincide with those of the Reagan administration — up to a point.

Once thought to be on the ropes, Iraq has bounced back with the help of French arms. But its staying power, like Iran's, is in doubt. The difference is that Iraq seems to be more of a mind to negotiate a settlement, while Iran shows scant signs of abandoning its aim: the overthrow of the Sunni Moslem government in Baghdad. That regime's replacement by pro-Khomeini Shiites would create another center for the export of extremism and subversion in the region.

That would seem to be reason enough not to undermine whatever moderate forces exist in Tehran by prolonging Iran's capacity to carry on the war. On this much, Mr. Aziz says, he got no argument from the Reagan administration. But U.S. pressure has not so far done much to stop the flow of Western supplies to Iran. Apparently the arms business is only business, even in countries supposedly alert to Iran's terrorist activities and professing to be working for an early end to a war that has taken upwards of 700,000 lives.

Washington Post Writers Group.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Senate Down, House Up

In response to the report "Senate Foreign Panel's Prestige Is Fading" (Nov. 28) by Leslie H. Gelb:

I would like to add two personal observations to Mr. Gelb's perceptive and excellent report on the decline of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the emergence of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. One aspect of the declining influence of the Senate committee has been its complete ineffectiveness in stanching the flow of unqualified political appointees to ambassadorial posts around the world. In the last several years the Senate panel has submissively given its consent to the appointment of men who could not even identify the capitals or the leaders of the countries to which they were being accredited.

The inability of the Senate committee to effectively exercise its "advice and consent" responsibilities (quietly or publicly) has been a growing source of concern to members of the foreign service community. As the Senate committee has let its power slip through its fingers in this area, it has marred its prestige among many of the foreign affairs professionals with whom it has to deal.

Second, the House Foreign Affairs Committee has emerged as an increasing force because of the rapid rise of a new generation of House members who have taken a deeper and more profound interest in the

substance of global issues. Such men as Dante Fascell, Stephen Solarz, Michael Barnes, Jim Leach and Howard Wolpe have taken their committee assignments seriously and have developed foreign policy expertise in key areas that far exceeds that of their Senate counterparts. This has been noticed around Washington and in important world capitals.

JOHNNIE CARSON, Lisbon.

### Oliphant on the Bishops

I feel compelled to voice my repugnance at your Dec. 1 cartoon, which callously ridiculed the Catholic bishops and suggested that they profit at the expense of those who are hungry. Cartoonist Oliphant shows insensitivity to the plight of the poor and to the noble efforts of those who endeavor to alleviate their suffering.

THOMAS CASEY Jr., Rome.

### Vanel Is Really There

Regarding "Saving Toulouse and Its Towers" (Weekend, Nov. 16):

Barbara Bell's article was both pleasant and informative. But why did it overlook Vanel?

W.A. BURKE MAILHE, Manila.

Editor's reply: An editing error deleted mention of Vanel — a restaurant that the writer recommends.

### INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher

PHILIP M. FOISIE  
WALTER WELLS  
ROBERT K. MCCABE  
SAMUEL ARI  
CARL GEWIRTZExecutive Editor  
Editor  
Deputy Editor  
Deputy Editor  
Associate EditorRENE BONDY  
ALAIN LECOUR  
RICHARD H. MORGAN  
STEPHAN W. CONAWAY  
FRANCOIS DESMAISON  
ROLF D. KRANEPUHLDeputy Publisher  
Associate Publisher  
Associate Publisher  
Director of Operations  
Director of Circulation  
Director of Advertising Sales

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 9200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald), Cables Herald Paris.

Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer.  
Asia Headquarters, 24-24 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 5-283618. Telex 61170.  
Managers: Dr. U. R. Rao, Mumbai. Tel. 836-4821. Telex 623099.  
S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 712021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337.  
U.S. subscription: \$280 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.  
© 1984, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.



## 2 Dissident Groups in South Korea Form Party to Oppose Chun Regime

United Press International

SEOUL — Two major dissident groups agreed Tuesday to form a political party to oppose President Chun Doo Hwan.

Kim Young Sam, representing a group called the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, said the new party would vigorously oppose the "military dictatorship" of the Chun government.

Mr. Kim, 58, former president of the New Democratic Party, a now-defunct major opposition group, heads the hawkish dissident group with Kim Dae Jung, who is in the United States for medical treatment.

A one-time presidential contender, Kim Dae Jung, 59, is planning to return home early next year, in time for parliamentary elections scheduled in February.

Kim Young Sam and Kim Dae Jung remain on Mr. Chun's political blacklist and cannot participate in the elections that will pick 258 legislators for four-year terms.

Kim Dae Jung is banned from holding office because of a criminal conviction on sedition charges against the Chun government in 1980. He was allowed to go to the United States in late 1982 for medical treatment.

The other dissident group joining the new party is led by Lee Chul Sung, one-time head of the New Democratic Party, which was disbanded by Mr. Chun when he seized power in a military coup after the assassination of his mentor, President Park Chung Hee, in 1979.

Those joining the new party are mostly former New Democratic Party members recently freed from

a political ban imposed under Mr. Chun's social cleanup drive in 1980.

Mr. Chun originally blacklisted 567 former politicians and banned them from politics until June 1988. But the president has reinstated all but 15 and allowed them to return to public life.

"We have decided to wage a nationwide struggle against the Democratic Justice Party in the upcoming parliamentary elections in order to stop further strengthening of an anti-national force in our country," Kim Young Sam said. The Democratic Justice Party is the ruling party.

A statement issued on behalf of the two Kims said they would let followers take part in the elections as part of efforts to speed up democratization in South Korea.



Kim Dae Jung

## China: A Picture Worth Many Names

Zhangs and Wangs Have Character but Lack Characters

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

BEIJING — A hundred million Zhangs live in China, so many that if they declared independence, they would add up to the seventh most populous country.

Zhang, in fact, was thought to be the world's most common surname. But the Beijing Daily said recently that there might be even more Wangs than Zhangs. A national survey of 174,000 Chinese, the newspaper said, turned up an unexpected number of Wangs.

What's in a name? A lot more in China than in the West, according to Chinese, who say they find Western names dull. By contrast, Chinese find their own names alive with nuance, and yet so limited in variation as to make it hard to keep track of who is who.

Instead of a phonetic alphabet, written Chinese uses ideograms, characters representing an object or an idea without expressing the sounds that form the word. Just as the active vocabulary of an English speaker is likely to consist of only a fraction of all the words, the number of characters in common use is around 3,000, out of an estimated 50,000.

Even fewer characters are used as family names. A study of municipal records in Shanghai found only 408 monosyllabic surnames. Virtually all Chinese family names consist of a single character.

The repetition of surnames in Chinese is so great that the Chinese term for the man in the street is "laobaixing," or "Old Hundred Surnames." A survey of 124,000 Beijing residents showed that an inordinate number were named Zhang, Wang, Liu or Li.

China's problem with names is compounded by fashionable trends in choosing given names, which are usually made up of two characters. In pre-Communist China, a village name-giver sometimes chose a character from a classical poem as the first character for a generation of siblings, making it easier, at least locally, to know who was related to whom.

The names usually implied fortune, intelligence or filial piety for boys and beauty or femininity for girls. After the Communist takeover in 1949, many babies were given revolutionary first names. So

many children born in 1949 were called Jianguo (Found the State) that anyone with that given name is likely to be 35 years old.

When China joined North Korea in the Korean War, some babies were named Kangmei (Resist the United States) or Yuanchao (Help Korea).

The Cultural Revolution of 1966 to 1976 brought an onset of radical names. A common component of given names in Beijing used to be Shu (Fair) Xiu (Beautiful) or Yu (Jade). During the Cultural Revolution, Jun (Army) or Ying (Hero) was popular.

In view of changing political moods, some Chinese have been changing their given names. After 1949, some people sought to rid themselves of names that sounded too patriotic and not sufficiently proletarian.

A revolutionary name, Weidong (Safeguard the Orient), has become embarrassing because in a pun it also alludes to Mao Zedong, whose image is undergoing calculated neglect.

The Guangming Daily lamented a year ago that too many Li's were given the first name of Shuzhen (Fair and Precious). It said 4,800 people named Li Shuzhen were living in the Manchurian city of Shenyang. So were 4,300 people named Wang Yulan and more than 3,000 named Wang Wei.

Such people get informally assigned descriptive nicknames like "Old," "Big" or "Little." In one Shenyang factory, the 10 employees named Li Wei are distinguished as Long-Haired Li Wei, Big-Eyed Li Wei and so forth, the Guangming Daily said.

Earlier this year, Liberation Daily in Shanghai published a lively exchange of letters on the issue of names. One reader, Chen Genming, proposed that a name-selection guide be published and that a name advisory board be set up with a computer to tell parents how often a name under consideration got used.

Another reader, Zhang Zifang, suggested that surnames combine the names of the father and mother, making them disyllabic.

This prompted Mr. Chen to reply that such a practice might give rise to a geometric expansion of names until they grew unmanageable. Mr. Chen said the answer was to add yet another character to the surname and given name in what he called a "stylistic" name.

Actually, the opposite is now occurring. A young father spent six weeks agonizing over a name for his baby son because the current trend is to bestow a given name of a single character on children because it sounds modern to Chinese ears.

la collection  
Van Cleef & Arpels  
Paris



VAN CLEEF & ARPELS

LONDON

153 NEW BOND STREET.  
TEL: 01-4911405 TELEX: 266265



Kim Young Sam

## Yugoslav Trial Is Seen as Effort to Limit Debate

By Bradley Graham

Washington Post Service

BEGRAD — As a major political trial of six Yugoslav intellectuals continues, observers say that it may signal the start of a wider attempt to silence dissent.

The intellectuals face jail terms of five to 15 years on a charge of organizing "an illegal, hostile group" aimed at undermining the system and abolishing the government.

Those on trial are Vladimir Mijanovic, 38, an unemployed sociologist; Miodrag Milic, 55, a freelance scriptwriter; Dragomir Olujic, 35, a radio station publicist; Gordon Jovanovic, 23, a student; Pavlusko Imsirovic, 36, a freelance translator; and Milan Nikolic, 37, a sociologist.

The trial adjourned on Tuesday for two days due to the illness of a lawyer, The Associated Press reported from Belgrade.

Many Yugoslavs and Western observers view the state's case as weak and a political blunder. Some government officials confess privately to being embarrassed by the proceedings.

The indictment is vaguely worded and the trial, which began last month, has produced nothing yet to substantiate the severe allegations against the accused.

Some in Yugoslavia's Communist leadership are known to have opposed the trial. Its outcome still appears uncertain.

The purpose of the trial, according to informed Yugoslav and diplomatic sources, is primarily to curb potential unrest arising from

conditions of prolonged austerity and persistent inflation. Sharp debate over the need for economic and political reform of Yugoslavia's decentralized system has already broken out within establishment ranks. Unable to check the discussion or to turn the economy around, party officials are believed to be moving against the dissidents to show at least the limits of debate and to reassure some authority.

The intellectual community has rallied behind the Belgrade Six, vigorously protesting the trial. Intellectuals fear that the case could become the first in a series of political trials. The crackdown has soured the mood among Belgrade's intelligentsia, who had enjoyed growing freedom of expression after the death in 1980 of President Tito, the founder of the modern Yugoslav state.

That the trial is being held in Belgrade, the capital of Serbia as well as of the Yugoslav federation, is significant. It supports a widespread impression that a coordinated squeeze is being put on the relatively tolerant Serbian leadership by the hard-line republics of Croatia and Bosnia.

Handling of the Belgrade case is being watched as a barometer of an internal power struggle in this one-party nation over the future extent of political reform and economic restructuring.

So far, the Reagan administration has remained publicly silent about the Belgrade trial. But the U.S. Embassy in Belgrade has sent an observer to the trial each day as a sign of concern.

The United States orchestrated a Western effort last year to reschedule Yugoslavia's large hard-currency debt and to provide additional financial aid. U.S. officials are keen to shore up Yugoslavia's stability as a nonaligned buffer state bordering the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact.

Western reporters, meanwhile, have given the trial a lot of critical attention. This seems to have surprised the Yugoslav authorities, who had not expected such interest in a group of minor dissidents. Amnesty International, various watch committees and the American Bar Association have sent observers to the trial.

U.S. officials estimate that there are between 600 and 800 political prisoners in Yugoslavia, most of them accused of some form of "hostile propaganda." The charge leveled against the Belgrade Six — association aimed at hostile activity — was previously reserved generally for those urging separatism in Croatia in the early 1970s and in Albanian-speaking Kosovo since 1981.

The crackdown in Belgrade began April 20, when police raided an apartment where people had gathered, reportedly to discuss Yugoslavia's nationality problem. The 28 persons present were detained. Milovan Djilas, the veteran dissident who was one of Tito's closest associates before being dismissed from the party 30 years ago and jailed for nine years, was there to lecture on the country's tangled ethnic relations.

The police action threw a spotlight on a "free university" that had

been meeting around the city in private apartments every couple of weeks for the past seven years.

Discussion topics dealt not only with economics and politics but ranged as far afield as sports, computers and Zen Buddhism.

Dissidents have charged that several of those detained in April were beaten while in custody. One, Radomir Radovic, was found dead 10 days later. Authorities called the death a suicide by poison but some friends say they doubt that.

Later, six who had participated in the free-university sessions from time to time were charged with using the gatherings to conspire to overthrow the government.

A seventh, Vojislav Seselj, a lecturer in political science at Sarajevo University, was tried in July, also for "counterrevolutionary activity," and sentenced to eight years in prison. Last month, a Bosnian appeals court changed the charge to hostile propaganda and cut the jail term in half. The guilty verdict against Mr. Seselj was based largely on an unpublished paper proposing that Yugoslavia's six republics and two autonomous provinces be consolidated into four republics.

Three of the six — Mr. Mijanovic, Mr. Imsirovic and Mr. Nikolic — were student activists in 1968 and served jail terms in the early 1970s on charges of hostile propaganda or being accomplices in hostile activity.

For three of the six, nothing is specified in the indictment about what they did or said at the meetings they attended. Mr. Mijanovic is accused of having set up the

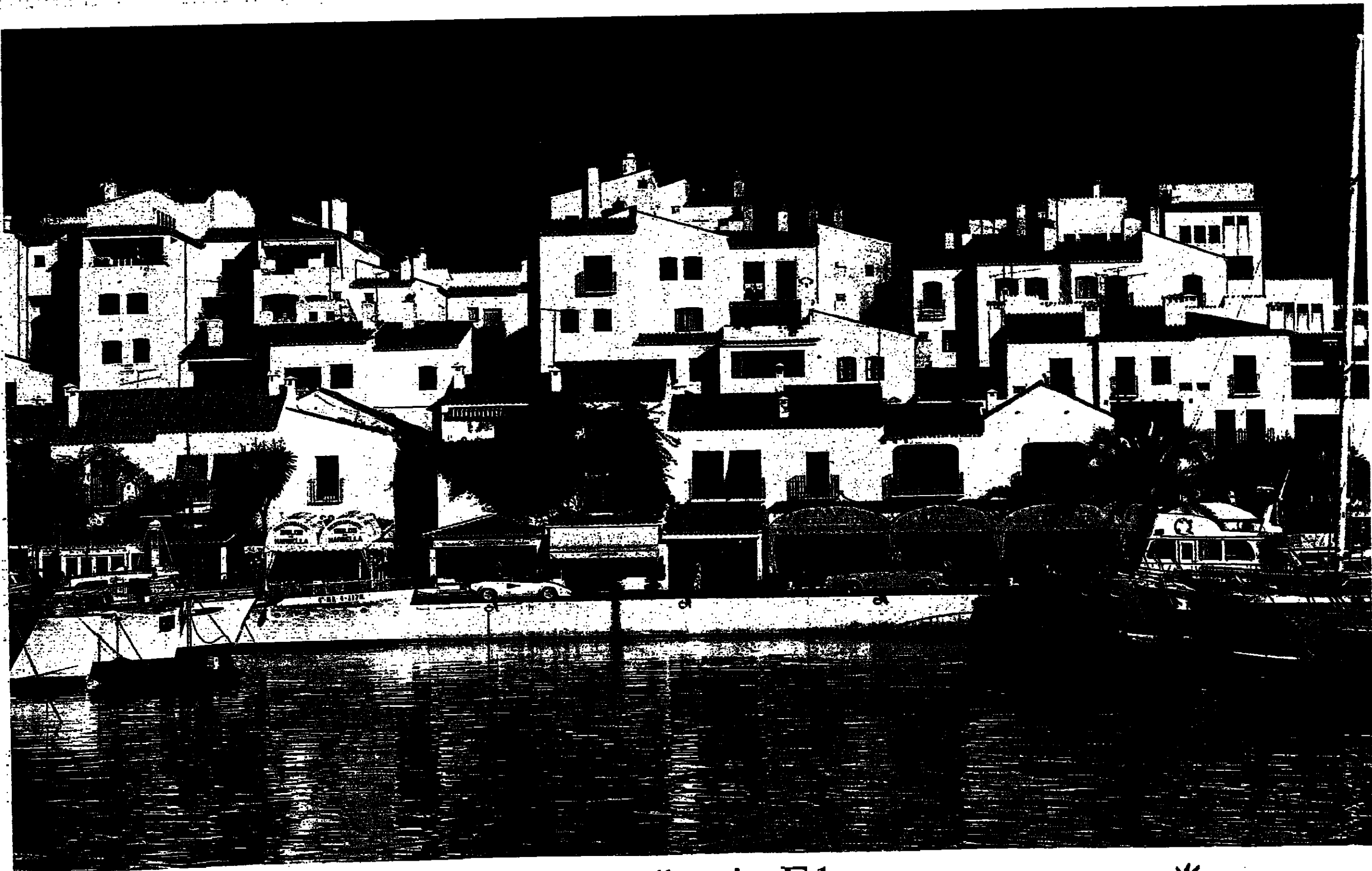
group at a meeting in 1977, but the prosecutor has not produced anyone who has admitted to being present then. The indictment quotes excerpts of speeches made by Mr. Milic and Mr. Olujic at some sessions. One spoke of things Tito did in the 1940s, the other of a need for greater democracy.

After the trial started, the prosecutor added a new count to the indictment implying sympathies among the six for Albanian separatists in Kosovo. This is an especially inflammatory allegation in Serbia, and the defendants saw it as calculated to smear them in the Yugoslav press. The count was based on a draft of an article found in Mr. Nikolic's apartment, written by a Briton and later published in the New Left Review, a theoretical Marxist journal subscribed to by 30 Yugoslav institutions, as Mr. Nikolic pointed out in court.

Although charged with a serious political offense, the six dissidents are not in jail. In an extraordinary gesture, the authorities freed them from detention in July.

In testimony, the accused have acknowledged taking part in the free-university discussions but say there was nothing secret or subversive about the gatherings, which they said were for cultural and intellectual enrichment, not the overthrow of the state.

Witnesses called so far by the prosecution have ended up siding with the defendants in court, denying damaging statements made earlier to interrogators who, they alleged, had used coercion.



## How to actually enjoy February.

Of course, February can be fun if you like to ski. And you don't have to come to Spain for that. But what if you like to ski, and to play golf, and to sail, and you want to enjoy them all in the same holiday? You have to come to Spain for that. The weather's mild and sunny, and our

many world-class golf courses welcome tourists. You can play holes and keep your game alive until Spring weather comes to the north.

The next day, an hour and a half's easy drive away, you can forget your bad strokes while enjoying great

slopes in the mountains near fabled Granada. Sailing? Of course. And sunning, strolling, shopping and sightseeing. It's all here in Spain. One thing not to expect is peace and quiet. February is Carnival month, and in Spain that means fiestas and dancing everywhere, with colorful

costumes, parades and parties where you will be part of the fun. So put your diary, short February days behind you. Come to where the days are longer, the sun shines brighter and the music never stops.

Come to Spain, where the greets are grassie.



Spain. Everything under the sun.



## ARTS / LEISURE

# Come to flavor Marlboro



Marlboro, the number one  
selling cigarette in the world.

## Buttoning Up the Tale of the Teddy

By David Galloway  
International Herald Tribune

**KEVELAER**, West Germany — In his memoirs the English poet laureate John Betjeman paid loving tribute to the one friend "who always made me laugh and never betrayed me." That life-long companion and bedmate was the distinguished Archibald (Archie) Ormsby Gore — the laureate's much-mended teddy bear.

Airport authorities regularly find evidence that the teddy-brothel pledged in childhood is not lightly surrendered. The X-ray screen often reveals the plump silhouette with upright ears and outstretched arms, snugly stowed in the hand-luggage of jet-lagged businessmen. Even Margaret Thatcher is rumored to take her childhood favorite aloft from time to time.

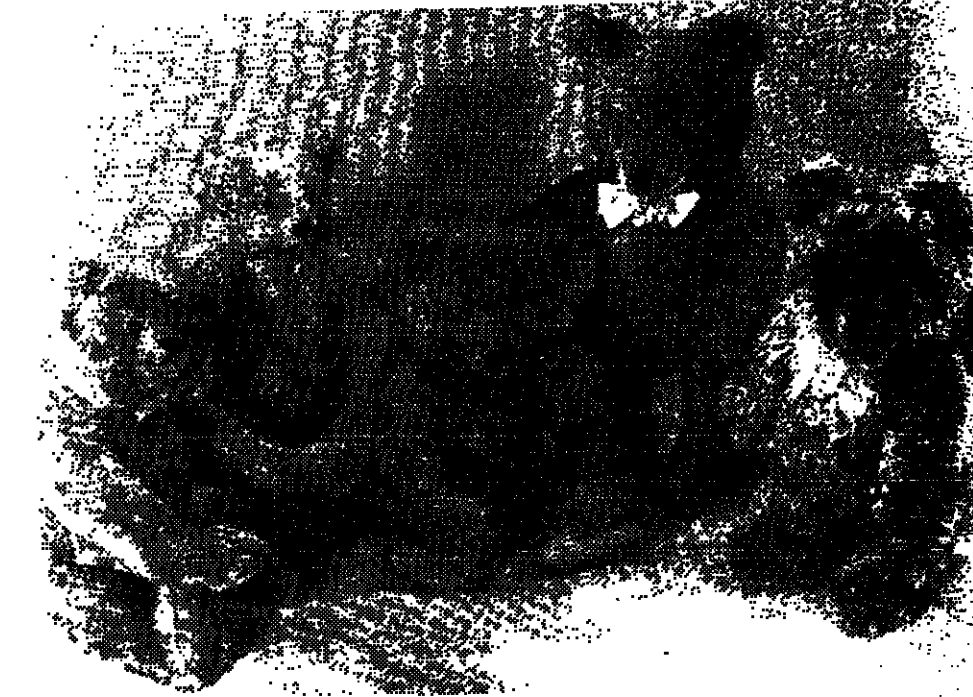
Child psychiatrists have puzzled over the universal appeal of the cuddly bear. More than any other member of the playroom menagerie, he is likely to offer confidence, consolation and lifelong companionship. The University of Munich recently announced a seminar on the theme, and in the past year several German museums have mounted exhibitions exploring teddy's complex genealogy.

The most recent, at the Nieder-rheinisches museum of ethnic and cultural history here, focuses on the Teutonic branch of the family. Officially, teddy's birth certificate is dated 1903, but fans regularly debate his nationality. In keeping with his later ubiquitous life-style, the Christmas regular seems to have appeared simultaneously on both sides of the Atlantic.

The German ancestor, based on drawings made in 1902, had his premiere at the Leipzig trade fair the following spring.

His American cousin derived from a cartoon in The Washington Post. It showed President Theodore Roosevelt sparing the life of a bear cub, and the Ideal Toy Company saw a unique opportunity to capitalize on the president's sporting image. With his permission, a new plush toy was marketed in 1903 under the name "Teddy Bear."

Ironically, it was an American buyer who, on the last day of the Leipzig fair in 1903, placed the sole order for a competitive version produced by the Steiff toy company. The original German bear was anatomically more correct than the American, and by now the originals have assumed a distinctly patriarchal air. Their snouts are long and pointed, the shoulders humped, their legs floppy and their feet flat.



Some of Steiff's teddies over the years

Beginning in 1904, the Steiff bears carried a trademarked "button" in the left ear, and in 1908 luxury models were outfitted with a growl-mechanism.

From the original order of 3,000 cubs for the American market, Steiff's annual production had grown by 1906 to 400,000 teddies; in 1907 it topped 1 million despite stiff competition from other European producers. It was a success story that seemed to have more in common with the American dream than with a simple cottage industry in a German village.

The founder of the stuffed-toy dynasty was Margaret Steiff. Crippled by polio from childhood, she sought some ladylike handicraft to pass the time. In 1877 she opened a shop in Giengen, near Ulm, to sell objects made from felt, and soon enjoyed modest success with a pin-cushion shaped like an elephant. A donkey, a horse, a pig and a camel soon joined the repertoire, but conceived now as toys rather than sewing aids.

Thanks to an enterprising brother and five gifted nephews, the family business rapidly established itself as a major international concern. One nephew designed the futuristic glass-block factory, another sketched animals as the basis for new products; one developed the grommet trademark to protect designs, while yet another cultivated overseas markets. Steiff animals

were distinguished by their fluffy mohair "fur" and meticulous attention to detail. Even today, much of the finishing is done by hand.

For more than 80 years, through world wars and economic crises and shifts in toy fashions, teddy has remained the firm's superstar. Replicas of the earliest models are once again on the market. Glass eyes have been replaced by plastic, and straw stuffing has yielded to synthetics, but the face of each bear is still individually fashioned. And it is the idiosyncratic expression — bold or shy, naive or naughty — that establishes the personality.

According to Sotheby's toy-expert Bunny Campione, the value of a vintage teddy has little to do with size, condition or previous owner. "The decisive factor is always the individual character of the bear." Those with particularly winning glances regularly bring £300 to £500 at auction. "A very nice chap," scheduled to change hands Jan. 23 in London, could bring considerably more.

Collecting fever was unexpectedly fanned by the lavish British production of "Bridgeshead Revisited." When actor Anthony Andrews appeared as Sebastian Flyte, lovingly hugging the furry Aloysius, nostalgia seemed ratified by the cultural establishment. Devotees have always known that every proper teddy has a mind of his own. Few venture to make the case so directly as Flyte, who orders a silver brush

with very stiff bristles — not for grooming, "but to threaten him with a spanking when he is sulky."

During the filming of "Bridgeshead," Aloysius was insured for £1,000 (about \$1,200) against bodily injury or beheading. In real life, the telegenic teddy was the darling of British actor Peter Bull, who died earlier this year. "Bully Bear" was celebrated for his rapport with the teddy world. As foster father to 250 cherished playmates, all given to him for safekeeping, the actor was often consulted on problem cases. Those experiences led to the publication of "Bear With Me," his commonsensical guide to the subject.

Teddy's collateral descendants include Yogi and Smokey and Paddington, but the patriarch remains benignly unfazed by his eccentric kith and kin. He has even survived the dubious crazes for teddy-coats and teddy-boys, to remain one of the most cherished toys of his century. To the psychiatrist and the marketing specialist who ask why, A. A. Milne's Christopher Robin knows the answer: "Because, he's that sort of bear."

## Attempted Rape Gets Lost in Attempted Thought

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

**LONDON** — At the Duchess, a new play by William Mastrosimone called "Extremities" is, we are told, unsuitable for children; it's also unsuitable for anyone who expects an evening in the theater to contain more thought or drama than could be adequately contained with half an episode of "Starsky and Hutch."

Early in a drowsy evening Helen Mirren is discovered on stage incinerating a wasp, though whether to indicate a nasty nature or merely an

do, and when they return they are, understandably, also concerned with what to do about the man in their fireplace.

Marty Cruickshank and Johanna Kirby stand around a lot, as if hoping the dramatist might be about to give them a little help. He doesn't, however; he just leaves his rapist in the fireplace and Mirren looking cross. I was hoping she might turn out to be his illegitimate daughter, or at the very least that the nights might turn cooler and she absently-mindedly decided to light the fire. No such luck, and no such play.

Mastrosimone tells us in a program note that he is now working for Brian DePalma. I am not surprised.

### THE LONDON STAGE

understandable determination not to get stung is unclear. A few moments later, visited unexpectedly by a neighborhood rapist making house calls, she sprays wasp-killer in his eyes presumably in an equally understandable determination not to get raped.

All of that happens in the play's opening 10 minutes. Afterwards there is not a lot. There is a blackout during which Mirren is somehow supposed to have got the burly rapist (Kevin McNally) into the fireplace and secured him there behind the bars of an iron bedstead that was presumably lying around. The rest of an endless two hours is largely occupied by a debate between Mirren and her two roommates (both female) as to what should be done with the rapist. Handing him over to the police is apparently not a good idea, as no actual rape has been committed and he will therefore get off with a warning. On the other hand he can't be left in the fireplace, not if they ever want to have a fire at any rate, nor does he seem much of an adornment to the room in terms of conversation or dress.

What we have here is intended to be a problem play, though it has been oddly disguised with the trappings of a thriller. The problem is, however, how to keep an audience in their seats through a two-act evening in which a man sits in a fireplace being harangued by a woman he has failed to rape.

Off-Broadway, "Extremities" ran surprisingly well, largely because they dropped Farrah Fawcett into the leading role. Over here its chances, I would guess, are a lot shakier, though that is not the fault of Mirren, who works hard to give a turgid and lethargic evening some sort of dramatic credibility. Mastrosimone is, I think, trying to tell us that rape is not a terribly good idea, that the law is inclined to favor the rapist if there's any kind of doubt, and that dominant women drifting around in dressing gowns are more likely to get attacked than people who go off to the office every morning at 9. That at least is what Mirren's two roommates

To a West End already invaded by telecommunications (Rowan Atkinson as "The Nerd," Graeme Garden in "Little Hotel on the Side" and next month Rik Mayall as "The Government Inspector") comes Griff Rhys Jones in a new Dario Fo farce titled "Trumpets and Raspberries" (Phoenix). Though vastly less successful than "Accidental Death of an Anarchist," which ran for years in London but came to a surprisingly abrupt end on Broadway, this is another manic evening with a good deal going for it, not least Rhys Jones himself, who manages to play both a Fiat worker and his employer, the belligerent industrialist Agnelli, who seems to have become somewhat confused as a result of plastic surgery and a car crash. Rhys Jones also manages to be our commentator on the proceedings ("Think yourself lucky we're not doing it in the original Italian") to give them some sort of crude English context; it is, he tells us, as if Ian MacGregor has been rescued from the flames by Arthur Scargill and now no one can now tell them apart.

For wrote "Trumpets and Raspberries" in the wake of the Aldo Moro assassination, and it is clearly a Marxist response to that as well as the Fiat takeover by robots. Rhys Jones has however rightly decided that none of that is going to make much sense to a Phoenix audience. Roger McAvoy's translation has some good random jokes ("When I was 11," says the head of the factory, "I was given a cowboy outfit and I've been running it ever since"). The rest of the cast led by Gwen Taylor know enough to stand aside while Rhys Jones goes on with the funny faces.

First of this year's Christmas "treats" is "The Jungle Book" at the Adelphi; not the old Disney musical but a dire dramatization of Kipling written and directed by John Hartoch which resembles an evening put together by the drama group of a minor prep school at short notice and for parents only. In his determination to get away from the Disney travesty (which at least you could whistle), Hartoch has assembled a

large number of actors prancing around bamboo poles in leotards while Fenella Fielding does a curious impersonation of Hermione Gingold as a rock snake.

Blokes in striped pajamas pretending to be leopards are always going to be in trouble, and though Jeremy Sinden does what he can with the old teacher Baloo, a kind of deadly academic earnestness hangs over the production, which seems so desperately underfunded and under-cast that it resembles more of a school punishment than a seasonal treat. Disney, for all his commercial faults, at least made the "Jungle Book" memorable and entertaining; Hartoch makes the search for Mowgli look as tedious and aimless as I always thought it was. Actors are always at their worst when required to mime and hum; here they do a lot of both while pretending to writhe around the jungle watched over by a Gibbon who has thought that "Cats" had revolutionized standards of animal choreography on the London stage should take a long, hard and depressed look at this Jungle Book. Just don't take the family as well.

## Bentley That Beat Train In '31 Sold for £270,600

The Associated Press

**LONDON** — A vintage Bentley coupe that beat the Blue Train express from Monte Carlo to London in an epic 1931 race was sold at a special Sotheby's auction Monday to an American car collector for £270,600 pounds (about \$325,000). The buyer of the Bentley was not identified.

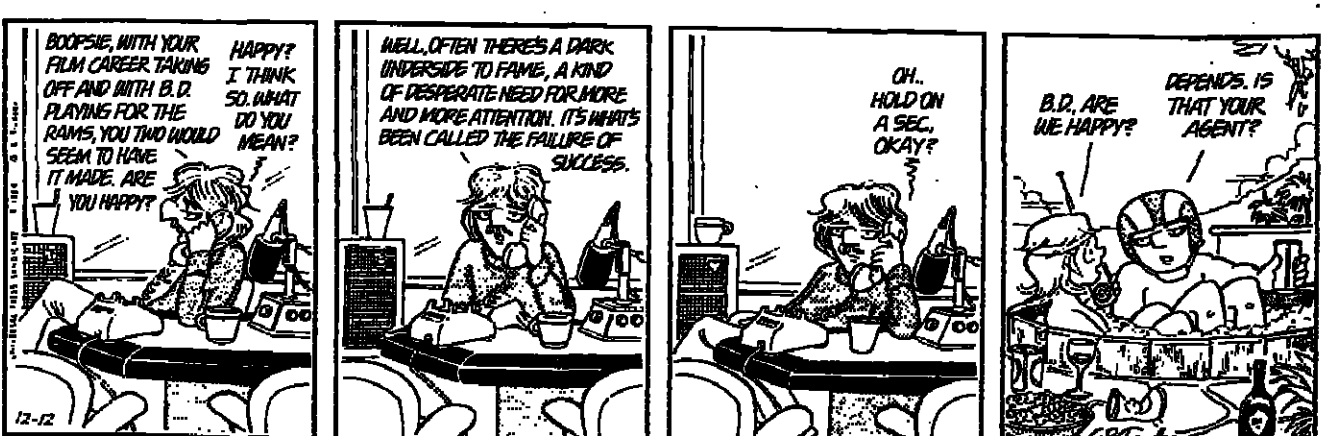
The green 1930 Bentley Speed Six is a six-cylinder roadster. It was the big prize in the auction of 20 veteran cars and horse-drawn carriages, held in the 250-year-old London headquarters of the Honorable Artillery Company, which fetched a total of £755,920 pounds (about \$907,000).

Joe (Barney) Barnato, a British racing driver who co-drove Bentleys to victory in the 1929 and 1930 Le Mans 24-hour races, beat the Blue Train to London for a bet of £100 with a friend, who took the train.

Barnato drove the 700 miles (1,126 kilometers) in 21 1/2 hours, including the Channel ferry crossing. He arrived in London as the train reached Boulogne for the Channel crossing. He averaged 43.43 mph (about 70 kph).

Sotheby's auto consultant, Mike Worthington-Williams, said the race against the Blue Train immortalized the Bentley and helped push up the price.

### DOONESBURY



## Bhopal:

By Robert D. McF.

**BHOPAL**, India — The Bhopal gas tragedy, which has killed more than 2,000 people and sickened thousands more, is the worst industrial disaster in the history of India. The gas, which was released from a factory owned by Union Carbide India Ltd., was a mixture of methyl isocyanate and other toxic chemicals. The gas was released on the night of Dec. 2-3, 1984, and the tragedy has since become a national disaster.

The Bhopal gas tragedy is a tragedy for the people of Bhopal and for the people of India. The gas was released from a factory owned by Union Carbide India Ltd., which was a subsidiary of the American company Union Carbide. The gas was released on the night of Dec. 2-3, 1984, and the tragedy has since become a national disaster.

The Bhopal gas tragedy is a tragedy for the people of Bhopal and for the people of India. The gas was released from a factory owned by Union Carbide India Ltd., which was a subsidiary of the American company Union Carbide. The gas was released on the night of Dec. 2-3, 1984, and the tragedy has since become a national disaster.

The Bhopal gas tragedy is a tragedy for the people of Bhopal and for the people of India. The gas was released from a factory owned by Union Carbide India Ltd., which was a subsidiary of the American company Union Carbide. The gas was released on the night of Dec. 2-3, 1984, and the tragedy has since become a national disaster.

The Bhopal gas tragedy is a tragedy for the people of Bhopal and for the people of India. The gas was released from a factory owned by Union Carbide India Ltd., which was a subsidiary of the American company Union Carbide. The gas was released on the night of Dec. 2-3, 1984, and the tragedy has since become a national disaster.

The Bhopal gas tragedy is a tragedy for the people of Bhopal and for the people of India. The gas was released from a factory owned by Union Carbide India Ltd., which was a subsidiary of the American company Union Carbide. The gas was released on the night of Dec. 2-3, 1984, and the tragedy has since become a national disaster.

The Bhopal gas tragedy is a tragedy for the people of Bhopal and for the people of India. The gas was released from a factory owned by Union Carbide India Ltd., which was a subsidiary of the American company Union Carbide. The gas was released on the night of Dec. 2-3, 1984, and the tragedy has since become a national disaster.



## INSIGHTS

## Bhopal: A Chronology of Confusion, Contradictions and Questions

By Robert D. McFadden  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — It began without warning in the dead of night, while the vast and crowded slums of Bhopal, India, lay in slumber, dreaming the troubled dreams of want and hope, heedless of the danger in the wind swirling over the silent metropolis.

The wind was brisk that night. As it rolled in from the northwest, out of India's central plains and across Bhopal, a city of 900,000 people 360 miles (580 kilometers) south of New Delhi, it picked up a cloud of toxic gas leaking from a storage tank at a Union Carbide plant.

In minutes, the gas, methyl isocyanate, began drifting through the nearest of the shantytowns. Within an hour, it had engulfed the dwellings of tens of thousands, and the terrible deaths and the living agonies of the worst industrial disaster in history had begun.

Hundreds died in their beds, most of them children and old people weakened by hunger and frailty. Thousands more awoke to a nightmare of near suffocation, blindness and chaos. Many would die later.

By the thousands, they stumbled into the streets, choking, vomiting, sobbing, burning tears, joining human stampedes fleeing the torment of mist that seemed to float everywhere. Some were run down by cars and trucks in the panic. Others fell, unable to go on, and died in the gutters along with water buffalo, dogs, goats and chickens.

"We were choking and our eyes were burning," said Ahmed Khan. "We could barely see the road through the fog and sirens and blaring. We didn't know which way to run."

**I**n the confusion, said Major Girish Tiwari, a local police superintendent, "teachers didn't know their children had died."

"The whole city became a big gas chamber," said Indira Tyagi, an official of Mother Teresa's Missionaries of Charity. "These are poor, illiterate people. They don't understand what happened. Many are still asking me to explain what came in the night and blinded them and killed their families. They don't know what hit them."

Now, more than a week after the Dec. 3 tragedy, there are still unanswered questions: How did the leak occur? Who was responsible? Why did so many die? Could it have been prevented? Could it happen again elsewhere? Amid these uncertainties, even the number of casualties is unknown; the death toll exceeds 2,000 by official count; the estimates range up to 2,250 dead and 200,000 injured.

Confusion, contradictions, disputed facts, a refusal to divulge information — these have characterized many of the official accounts from Bhopal and from Danbury, Connecticut, where Union Carbide Corp. has its headquarters.

The company, concerned over lawsuits and liability, has refused to discuss many aspects of the disaster. Indian officials, too, have been secretive, sealing off the plant even to its owners and placing some key company personnel under arrest.

What follows is a chronicle of the disaster, the circumstances that led up to it and an examination of questions that may be answered only after the completion of an Indian government investigation, which is expected to take several weeks.

**T**HE account is based on reports from New York Times reporters in India and the United States, interviews with scientific and technical experts, statements by Indian officials and Union Carbide spokesmen, and the stories of plant workers and victims.

The Union Carbide pesticide plant in Bhopal is a tangle of storage tanks, sheds, meandering pipes and nondescript buildings enclosed by fences of concrete block and barbed wire. The plant is set on 17 acres (6.8 hectares) on the northeast outskirts of Bhopal, the capital of Madhya Pradesh state.

Surrounding the complex on almost all sides are slums consisting of shacks fashioned of clay, thatch and scraps of wood and tin. Tens of thousands of people and countless domestic animals live in them.

The plant is owned by Union Carbide Corp., a diversified American manufacturer of chemical products, batteries, metal alloys and consumer goods. The company has factories in 30 countries.

The Bhopal plant is operated by an Indian subsidiary, Union Carbide India Ltd. The parent company owns 50.9 percent, and the subsidiary, run entirely by Indian citizens, operates 13 plants besides the one in Bhopal.

The Bhopal plant employs 650 people and produces 2,500 tons of pesticides annually. One of the ingredients it uses is methyl isocyanate, a colorless, extremely toxic and highly flammable chemical. The pesticides containing methyl isocyanate are known as carbamates, which, unlike the DDT compounds they replaced some years ago, degrade fairly rapidly, reducing the dangers to wildlife.

Union Carbide, which says it has manufactured pesticides in India for many years, built

the Bhopal plant in the mid-1970s. Because of the extreme toxicity of methyl isocyanate and the dangers inherent in handling it and other pesticide chemicals, Union Carbide decided to employ a design that had been successfully used for decades at a similar plant in Institute, West Virginia. There, the company said, methyl isocyanate has been manufactured for 25 years without serious incident.

The safety standards and design and operating procedures used at Bhopal, the company said, were like those at the West Virginia facility.

Little has been disclosed about the design and layout of the Bhopal plant or the design and operation of the tank that leaked. Union Carbide has repeatedly refused to describe in detail or provide a schematic diagram of the system used to store, handle and process methyl isocyanate in Bhopal.

Indian government officials, who are in control of the site and of an investigation of the incident, have declined to let reporters into the plant and had even barred American officials of Union Carbide until Friday. They refused to discuss the layout of the site or possible causes of what happened.

Some things are known, however.

**F**OR example, Jackson B. Browning, a lawyer and engineer who is Union Carbide's director of health, safety and environmental affairs, said in Danbury last week that the tank was one of three 45-ton stainless steel cylinders that were buried in the ground at a shallow depth. He said two of the three tanks contained liquid, one was empty and only one leaked. It was unclear whether the 45 tons (40.8 metric tons) referred to the size or capacity of the tanks.

The stored methyl isocyanate, he said, is refrigerated so that it remains liquid.

Chemical experts last week explained that if the temperature of the liquid is permitted to rise beyond a critical point, or if the liquid is contaminated in certain ways, it turns into a gas. And as this gas expands, they said, it has to be allowed to escape in a controlled way to avoid a dangerous buildup of pressure.

Mr. Browning noted that the tank in Bhopal was designed to prevent toxic leaks by letting the gas escape through a system of vents and scrubbers that chemically altered it, rendering it harmless as it leaked into the open air.

The scrubbers, he said, used a caustic solution of sodium hydroxide to wash the gas and remove its toxicity.

Mr. Browning did not say how much methyl isocyanate was in the tanks at the time of the leak. S. Mitra, a plant official in Bhopal, said the vessel that leaked was a 15-ton tank, although like Mr. Browning, he did not specify whether he meant size or capacity. The minister of petroleum and chemicals, V.P. Sathe, said there were three 15-ton tanks and that 15 tons of methyl isocyanate were in them. A later report by plant officials said 25 tons of liquid were in the tanks.

Mr. Browning did not say at what temperature the chemical was supposed to have been maintained to keep it in a liquid state. An official of FMC Corp., another American company that makes methyl isocyanate, said its supplies were kept at 32 degrees Fahrenheit (zero Celsius) to retard vaporization and that its tanks were never more than 60 percent full.

The FMC spokesman said that if a tank heats and a gas forms, a diluting agent is used to cool it. If that fails, he said, gases are vented into an incinerator. He said FMC had handled the chemical for 15 years without a serious accident.

At what temperature the liquid methyl isocyanate turns to gas was unclear. Mr. Browning did not say. A Union Carbide official in Bhopal said it turned to gas at 70 degrees Fahrenheit. Mr. Sathe said the liquid turned to gas at about 100 degrees.

**W**HILE Mr. Browning said the Bhopal tank was completely underground, Mr. Sathe said it was about two-thirds underground.

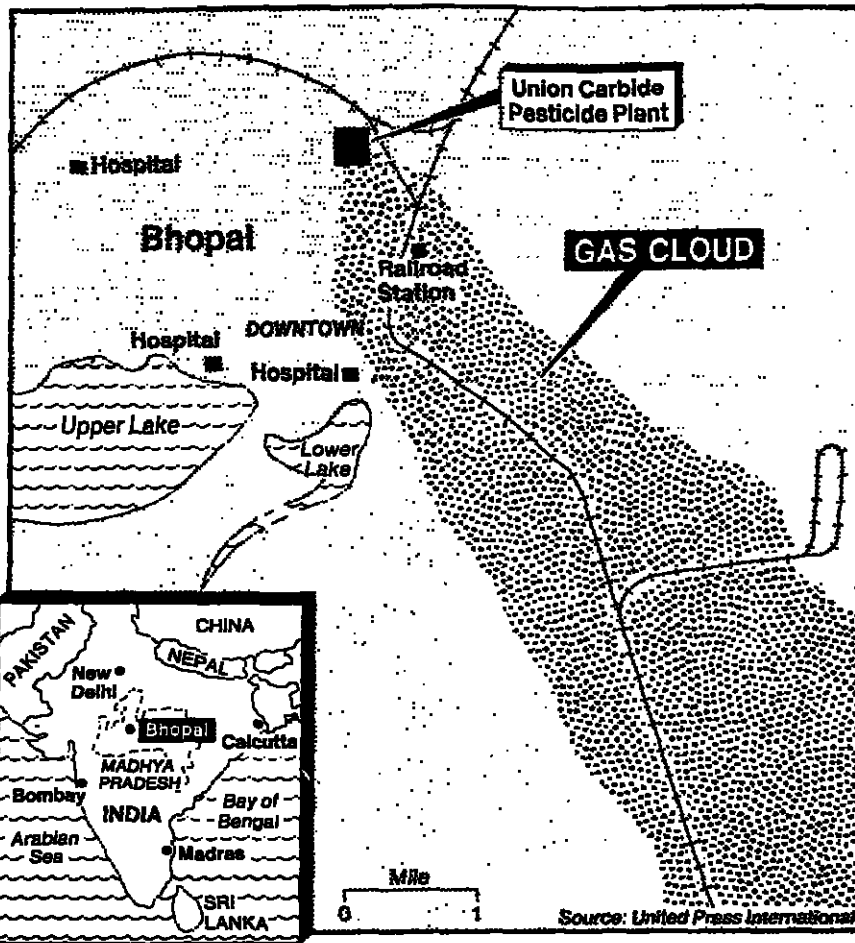
Elaborate safety precautions are warranted for anyone working around methyl isocyanate. Exposure to the chemical, even small amounts, can produce extreme irritation to the eyes, skin and respiratory organs. Vomiting, racking coughs, a sense of suffocation and temporary blindness are common, according to American public health specialists.

In larger amounts, the specialists said, exposure can kill the cells of the cornea, the transparent covering of the eye, producing permanent blindness. It can also bring about emphysema, asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia and other respiratory ailments, they said.

Heavy exposure can cause death by suffocating spasms of the bronchial tubes carrying air to the lungs, or by drowning as body fluids released by the irritating gas accumulate in the lungs.

So toxic is methyl isocyanate that occupational safety rules in the United States prohibit exposure in one eight-hour day to any more than 0.02 parts per million parts of air. Indian laws set similar limits.

But neither the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency nor its Indian counterpart has rules to control the storage of such chemicals. Indian



law prescribes inspections at chemical plants, but it is unclear when or how often such inspections were carried out at the Bhopal plant.

There is no restriction in Indian law on building chemical plants in urban areas, although environmental officials in New Delhi proposed last July a law that would bar hazardous chemical plants within 15 miles of any city. Such a law, even if applied retroactively, would probably not affect Union Carbide's Bhopal plant. When the factory opened seven years ago, the slums that now engulf it did not exist.

**B**UT with the rapid industrialization of the area came thousands of new people, construction workers and migrants looking for jobs. Some helped build the plant. Many just drifted into the area, according to Mr. Browning.

During the construction and even long after there was anything left to do at the site, workers continued to arrive, putting up hovels and shanties haphazardly, without electricity or water, on government land around the site.

No serious effort was made to get them out, Indian officials said.

While Indian authorities and company officials apparently did not anticipate major problems beyond the boundaries of the plant, there had been accidents inside.

In 1981, one of three employees assigned to shut off a leak of phosgene gas, a component of methyl isocyanate that is also produced at Bhopal, was killed when he failed to follow procedures and took off his gas mask in a contaminated area, the company said.

Other reports have indicated that approximately 30 workers have been hurt in several accidents since then.

The disaster no one anticipated reportedly began sometime after midnight on Monday, Dec. 3. But the precise time is not known, and conflicting reports by company personnel, emergency crews, victims, news organizations and others put it as early as 2 P.M. Sunday and as late as 1 A.M. Monday.

About 100 to 120 employees, a fraction of the plant's work force, were on duty. Most of them were maintenance workers. The Hindustan Times reported that, despite a company policy requiring engineers to be on duty, none were present.

All evidence thus far suggests that it began as a routine night shift.

But inside the steel tank that held thousands of gallons of liquid methyl isocyanate under what were supposed to be carefully controlled conditions, the temperature was rising dangerously. As it passed a critical point, the liquid began turning into a gas, and pressure began building in the tank.

**T**HE cause of the abrupt rise in temperature and pressure is not yet known, but there are various theories. Among them are these: that a cleaning crew somehow contaminated the tank's contents, setting off a chemical reaction; that a refrigeration unit used to cool the chemical and keep it liquid failed, and that, because the liquid had not been tapped for a long time, pressure had been allowed to build slowly to a critical point.

"A chemical reaction took place in the tank which held the gas, causing the substance to

plant officials. Union Carbide has been unable to investigate the cooling system and the possibility that it failed.

**S**TILL another theory for the rise in temperature and pressure was that the leaking tank had not been tapped since October and that so much pressure had been allowed to build that the gas had "overpassed" a safety valve.

Like the cause of the buildup, the reason for the failure of the escape valve also was unknown.

As pressure built up in the main tank, the gas was supposed to have been diverted into a holding tank where scrubbers and solutions of caustic wash were to neutralize it before it was vented into the open air, according to K.S. Kamdar, Union Carbide's vice president for agrochemicals in Bhopal.

The movement of the gas into the scrubbing tank apparently took place as it should, he said, but for reasons still unclear the neutralization process did not work and the gas began venting.

"The neutralizing process requires a certain amount of residence time for the gas to be run through all the scrubber operations," said Mr. Kamdar. "That time just was not there. When gas gets under high pressure, it escapes at high velocity."

V.P. Gokhale, the managing director of Union Carbide India, said the tank valve apparently had malfunctioned. Another report said the valve had broken under intense pressure, allowing the gas to escape before it could be processed by the scrubbers.

In any event, the gas was beginning to escape when an employee, making a routine gauge check, discovered that the temperature and pressure had passed "permissible limits," according to Mr. Sathe, the petroleum minister. He said an automatic alarm, which should have alerted workers to the danger, apparently did not go off.

Mr. Sathe said the employee, who has not been identified, may have tried to regulate the flow of gas, but failed and quickly notified a supervisor. At least two employees who should have helped take action to halt the leak fled from the scene, according to Major Tiwari, the police superintendent, who said these men were still being sought.

The supervisor who was notified of the leak, a man first identified only as "Sheti," was believed to be Shaked Ahmed. He was among the few employees who tried to halt the runaway leak and was one of the few members of the plant's staff killed by the fumes, the authorities said.

**M**R. Ahmed, who was placed under guard at a hospital, where he was listed in critical condition, "is perhaps the only person who knows exactly what happened," a police official said.

The supervisor was apparently not the only employee who tried to control the gas.

Mr. Dubey, the plant operator involved in production of Sevin, who was 50 feet (15 meters) away when the leak occurred, recalled seeing others as his eyes began to burn and tear.

"At about 1:10 A.M., we noticed this," he said from a bed at Hamidia Hospital in Bhopal. "Others immediately triggered the emergency switch, which sounded the siren, warning people of the disaster."

The time that the siren sounded was one of many points at issue. Some residents of the nearby slums said they had heard no siren at all. Others said they heard the alarm only after 1:30 A.M.

Mr. Dubey said he did not know what the supervisor in charge of the tank had done during the crisis. But he said a number of workers had put on gas masks equipped with cylinders holding 20 to 30 minutes' air supply and had tried to control the spread of the gas.

Mr. Sathe said the gas was leaking so fast that there was no time to organize an effort to stop it before the tank emptied. The Press Trust of India, the government-supported news agency, quoting an unnamed employee, said the first efforts to cap the valve had failed because the tank was too hot.

**A**n attempt to control the gas outside the tank failed, too. Mr. Dubey said he had seen some workers spray water, not at the tank but at the gas spreading out above it, apparently in an effort to disperse the cloud.

"But it was impossible," Mr. Dubey said. "By this time more than 10 minutes had gone, and the gas covered the ground like a thick, white blanket, and we fled for our lives."

The factory compound was quickly engulfed in the cloud of gas, a thick mist that reduced visibility sharply, but many of the workers donned gas masks and fled. Only a few employees were hurt.

There were conflicting reports on how long the gas leak continued and how much gas escaped. Union Carbide said that the gas leaked for 40 to 45 minutes, but Mr. Sathe said the tank had been capped within 20 minutes by technicians wearing gas masks. "The leak was stopped in half an hour," said J. Mukund, the plant manager.

Meantime, in the vicinity of the plant, Mr. Dubey recalled, the gas was "so thick that visibility became very difficult." As he ran on, stumbling, falling, picking himself up, he began to see frightening things through the mist.

"I saw children, women, old men dying and dead on the roads," he said. "It was horrible, horrible."

**T**HE night wind swept out of the northwest and raced down upon the thickly populated slums, spreading the cloud of death everywhere.

The temperature was 57 degrees (14 degrees Celsius), and that, too, was a factor: The chill kept the whitish haze close to the ground, where it was most lethal, instead of letting it rise and evaporate, as it might have at higher temperatures.

As dawn broke over Bhopal, the magnitude of the disaster became apparent. The bodies of people and animals littered the streets; trucks were sent out to pick them up. A house-to-house search of the slums turned up hundreds of additional victims.

Many of the bodies were unidentified; nevertheless, they had to be disposed of quickly to avoid the danger of an epidemic. Through the day, there were mass burials and mass cremations for the unknown, who were covered with red and white sheets, each bearing a printed number.

As dusk fell over the cremation grounds, 70 fires could be counted, row after row of burning pyres that lighted the night sky of the stricken city.



COME TO LONDON.

COME TO SHERATON.

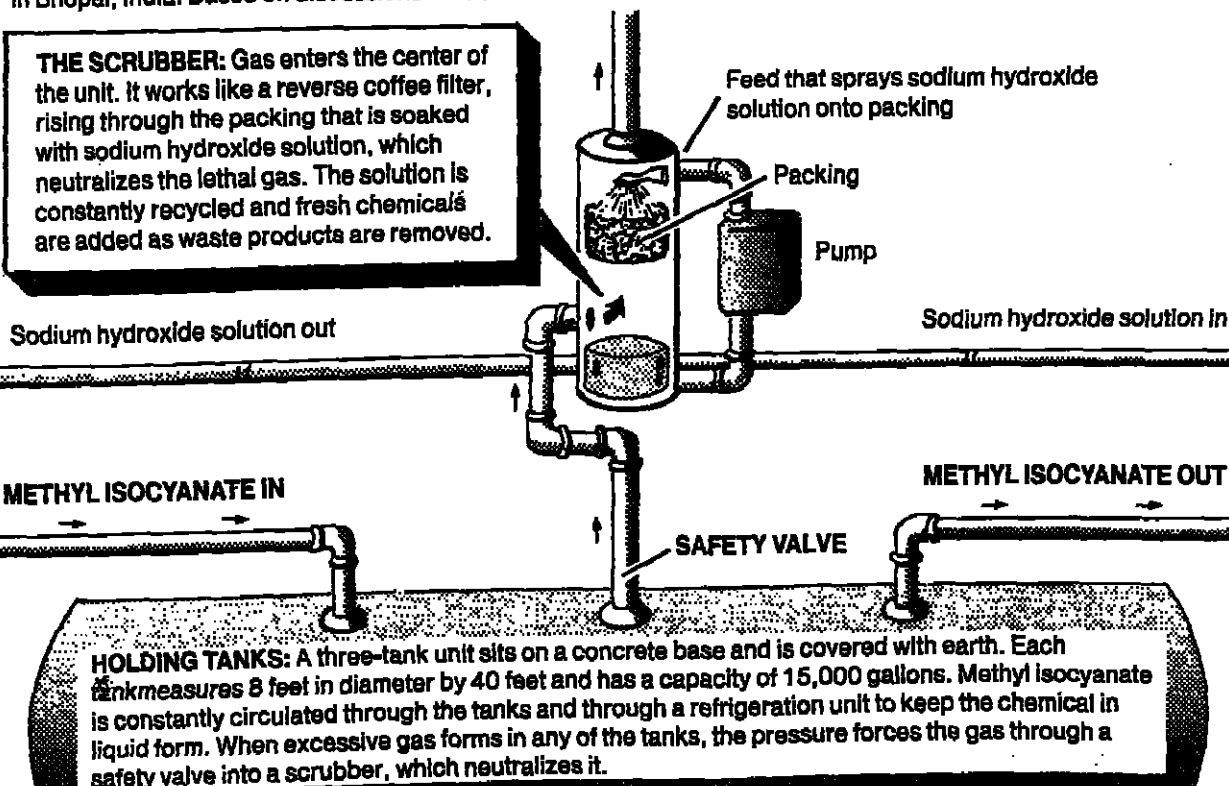
A civilised and efficient business rendezvous right in the centre of things — Harrods one way, Embassies the other, Hyde Park directly in front. Accessible, luxurious, fully equipped with private meeting and conference rooms... plus all the creature comforts and instinct for perfect service that make the Sheraton Park Tower unique.



**Sheraton Park Tower**  
101 KNIGHTSBRIDGE LONDON SW1X 7RN  
Tel: 01-235 0172 for reservations  
(USA: toll-free (800) 325-3535)  
Sheraton Hotels, Inns & Resorts Worldwide  
The hospitality people of **ITT**

## How Lethal Gas Is Neutralized

Schematic drawing shows general operation of tank and scrubber unit of the kind used at the Union Carbide plant in Bhopal, India. Based on discussions with Union Carbide and other industry officials.



**HOLDING TANKS:** A three-tank unit sits on a concrete base and is covered with earth. Each tank measures 8 feet in diameter by 40 feet and has a capacity of 15,000 gallons. Methyl isocyanate is constantly circulated through the tanks and through a refrigeration unit to keep the chemical in liquid form. When excessive gas forms in any of the tanks, the pressure forces the gas through a safety valve into a scrubber, which neutralizes it.

The New York Times



NYSE Most Actives					
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	2,063	34.5	34.0	34.25	+0.25
Unicom	1,000	21.00	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	1,000	21.00	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	1,000	21.00	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	1,000	21.00	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	1,000	21.00	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	1,000	21.00	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	1,000	21.00	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	1,000	21.00	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	1,000	21.00	20.75	20.75	-0.25

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2,244	2,244	2,238	2,238	+6.67
Util	1,418	1,418	1,417	1,417	+0.44
Comp	67.37	67.37	67.25	67.25	+1.39

NYSE Index					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	2,244	2,244	2,238	2,238	+6.67
Indus	2,244	2,244	2,238	2,238	+6.67
Util	1,418	1,418	1,417	1,417	+0.44
Comp	67.37	67.37	67.25	67.25	+1.39

NYSE Closing					
Vol.	4 P.M.	Vol.	4 P.M.	Vol.	4 P.M.
NYSE	2,244	2,244	2,238	2,238	+6.67
Indus	2,244	2,244	2,238	2,238	+6.67
Util	1,418	1,418	1,417	1,417	+0.44
Comp	67.37	67.37	67.25	67.25	+1.39

AMEX Diaries					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	2,244	2,244	2,238	2,238	+6.67
Indus	2,244	2,244	2,238	2,238	+6.67
Util	1,418	1,418	1,417	1,417	+0.44
Comp	67.37	67.37	67.25	67.25	+1.39

NASDAQ Index					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NASDAQ	2,244	2,244	2,238	2,238	+6.67
Indus	2,244	2,244	2,238	2,238	+6.67
Util	1,418	1,418	1,417	1,417	+0.44
Comp	67.37	67.37	67.25	67.25	+1.39

AMEX Most Actives					
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	2,063	34.5	34.0	34.25	+0.25
Unicom	1,000	21.00	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	1,000	21.00	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	1,000	21.00	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	1,000	21.00	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	1,000	21.00	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	1,000	21.00	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	1,000	21.00	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	1,000	21.00	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	1,000	21.00	20.75	20.75	-0.25

NYSE High-Lows					
Symbol	High	Low	High	Low	Chg.
AT&T	34.5	34.0	34.25	34.0	+0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25

## NYSE Closes Moderately Up

**The Associated Press**  
**NEW YORK** — The stock market closed moderately higher Tuesday, after a late upswing lifted prices.  
 Automobile and paper issues paced the gains, while airline, oil and mining stocks retreated.  
 The Dow Jones industrial average rose 6.07 to 1,178.33, after climbing 9.05 points Monday. The transportation average rose a fraction, but the utility index was unchanged.  
 Advancing stocks led declines nearly 4 to 3 on the New York Stock Exchange, whose composite index edged up 0.19 to 94.00.  
 Volume totaled 80.24 million shares, compared with 81.14 million Monday.  
 The late upturn in prices came after several rally attempts met resistance, which left the Dow Jones industrials within a narrow range for much of the session.  
 Stocks drew some support from a stronger bond market, where prices of long-term Treasury bonds rose 1/2-point, or \$5 for each \$1,000 in face value.  
 There was speculation that the Federal Reserve will post Thursday a sizable decline in the basic money supply, and that such a development might prompt the Fed to further ease its grip on credit, pushing interest rates lower.  
 But other credit analysts forecast continued money growth and economic expansion through the first half of 1985, precluding substantial credit-easing moves by the Fed and raising the prospect of higher rates.  
 In the meantime, uncertainty about the severity of the economic slowdown, the Treasury's

NYSE High-Lows					
Symbol	High	Low	High	Low	Chg.
AT&T	34.5	34.0	34.25	34.0	+0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25

AMEX High-Lows					
Symbol	High	Low	High	Low	Chg.
AT&T	34.5	34.0	34.25	34.0	+0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25

NASDAQ High-Lows					
Symbol	High	Low	High	Low	Chg.
AT&T	34.5	34.0	34.25	34.0	+0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25

NYSE High-Lows					
Symbol	High	Low	High	Low	Chg.
AT&T	34.5	34.0	34.25	34.0	+0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25

NYSE High-Lows					
Symbol	High	Low	High	Low	Chg.
AT&T	34.5	34.0	34.25	34.0	+0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25

AMEX High-Lows					
Symbol	High	Low	High	Low	Chg.
AT&T	34.5	34.0	34.25	34.0	+0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25

NASDAQ High-Lows					
Symbol	High	Low	High	Low	Chg.
AT&T	34.5	34.0	34.25	34.0	+0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25

NYSE High-Lows					
Symbol	High	Low	High	Low	Chg.
AT&T	34.5	34.0	34.25	34.0	+0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25

NYSE High-Lows					
Symbol	High	Low	High	Low	Chg.
AT&T	34.5	34.0	34.25	34.0	+0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25

NYSE High-Lows					
Symbol	High	Low	High	Low	Chg.
AT&T	34.5	34.0	34.25	34.0	+0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25
Unicom	21.00	20.75	20.75	20.75	-0.25











## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Mitsubishi Corp. Net Rose By 15% in the Fiscal Half

Reuters

TOKYO — Mitsubishi Corp., Japan's largest trading house, reported Tuesday that group earnings for the fiscal first half rose 15 percent on a 9.4-percent sales increase.

Mitsubishi reported net income of 16.85 billion yen (\$68.2 million), or 12.01 yen a share, in the half ended Sept. 30, up from 14.67 billion yen, or 10.46 yen a share, a year earlier. Sales were 8,302 trillion yen, up from 7,588 trillion yen.

The higher earnings were helped by reductions in the deficits of subsidiaries and increased profitability, although marketing and management expenses increased, the company said.

Of total sales, exports fell 0.7 percent from a year earlier to 1.315 trillion yen because of a decline in industrial plant sales to developing countries, but imports rose 7.9 percent to 2.712 trillion yen on in-

creased oil imports, the company said.

Offshore transactions increased 33 percent to 1,339 trillion yen because of increased oil and energy resource business, and domestic transactions rose 7.1 percent to 2,936 trillion yen.

Mitsubishi also said it expects consolidated net income for the year ending March 31 to rise to about 30 billion yen from the 26.76 billion yen reported a year earlier on record sales of 17 trillion yen, up from 15.815 trillion.

Separately, Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Ltd., part of the Mitsubishi group, said it has developed a process to produce and spin carbon fiber from coal pitch.

A spokesman for Mitsubishi Chemical said the company plans to build a factory with an annual capacity of 250 to 500 metric tons (275 to 550 short tons) at Sakai, Japan, by late 1986.

## Investor Weighs Datapoint Bid

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Asher B. Edelman, a New York investor who has interests in Mohawk Data Sciences Corp., says he is considering a bid to take control of Datapoint Corp., another computer maker.

Mr. Edelman, in an interview Monday, said he now controls 8 percent of Datapoint's stock, and that he is considering acquiring more. Mr. Edelman has moved to buy into computer groups in the past. Most recently, he bought a large stake in Mohawk, which recorded heavy losses in its last fiscal year.

In a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Mr. Edelman said he held 1.6 million Datapoint common shares, acquired at between \$14.375 and \$18.125 a share. Datapoint closed Tuesday at \$18 a share, down 62 cents.

## China Said to Set Airbus Purchases

Agence France-Press

BEIJING — Deputy Prime Minister Li Peng has announced the decision in principle of China to buy three Airbus A-310 aircraft from the European Airbus Industrie consortium, according to a Western diplomatic source.

Details of the contract, which has not yet been signed, are to be discussed later, the source indicated, adding that some aircraft also could be leased by China. Mr. Li made the announcement Monday during a meeting with a delegation of participants at an international air fair that opened here Sunday.

General Jacques Mitterrand, who heads an organization of French aerospace manufacturers and who is the brother of President François Mitterrand of France, said at the fair here that Airbus Industrie and the Chinese authorities also are discussing the possibility of having certain parts for another Airbus, the A-320, produced in China.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only. The Warrants and Bonds have not been registered for offer or sale in the United States. Offers and sales of the Warrants and Bonds in the United States or to United States nationals or residents might constitute a violation of United States law if made prior to the ninetieth day after determination that the distribution has been completed.

## Joseph E. Seagram &amp; Sons, Inc.

Warrants to Purchase

U.S. \$125,000,000

12 1/4% Guaranteed Bonds due 1994

The Bonds will be Guaranteed as to Payment of Principal and Interest by

## The Seagram Company Ltd.

## Bastogi May Sell Electronics Unit

Reuters

MILAN — Bastogi SpA is negotiating the sale of its electronics subsidiary, Siel, to International Signal & Control Group PLC, which is a British-based holding company for a number of U.S. electronics companies, the financial daily Il Sole 24 Ore reported Tuesday.

The newspaper said Bastogi was hoping to conclude negotiations for the sale by the end of the year. It did not estimate a figure for an agreement. A Bastogi spokesman declined comment. Bastogi closed here Tuesday at 135 lire (7 cents), off from 140.50 lire Monday but up from 120 lire at the beginning of last week.

Siel had net profits of 3 billion lire (\$1.57 million) in 1983, on sales of 131.6 billion lire. The Bastogi spokesman said that sales are expected to increase to 150 billion lire in 1984, and that profits will also increase.

## COMPANY NOTES

Gulf & Western Inc., New York City, said it had received about 9.5 million shares, or more than 95 percent, of Prentice-Hall Inc.'s common stock under its \$71-a-share tender offer for all shares outstanding that expired Dec. 10.

Gulf & Western said it would acquire the remaining shares of the Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, publisher at the same price. Mellon Bank Corp. said that it would invest \$28 million in Heritage Bancorp. while awaiting laws that would allow interstate banking. Mellon, based in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is barred by federal law from immediately acquiring the holding company based in Jamesburg, New Jersey, but has said it expects the proposed merger to be approved by the end of the decade either by the U.S. Congress or the two states' legislatures.

Pharmacia AB said it expected to sign a research agreement in the near future with Biotechnology General. The accord would give Pharmacia access to the U.S. com-

pany's process for producing hyaluronic acid, which the Swedish company uses to make an eye surgery aid.

Siemens AG said it and its 75-percent-owned subsidiary, Transformatoren Union AG, had received an order valued at about 150 million Deutsche marks (\$48.54 million) for a high-voltage switch plant in Mecca, Saudi Arabia. The West German electronics company said the order also covered expansion of the electricity network in Mecca and Jeddah.

Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine said consolidated revenue increased to 130 billion francs (\$13.72 billion) in the first nine months of 1984, up from 90 billion francs a year earlier. The company said the two years were not directly comparable because chemical assets acquired as a result of the restructuring of the French national oil and gas company were not consolidated until the second half of 1983.

Sony Corp. said it had concluded

an agreement with New York-based RCA Corp. allowing Sony to sell RCA communications satellites in Japan. A spokesman said Sony would launch a sales campaign in Japan later in December.

Toyota Motor Corp. said it would produce 3.49 million vehicles in 1985, a 2-percent increase from the estimated 3.42 million produced in 1984. A spokesman for the Japanese automaker said exports were expected to rise 2 percent to 1.82 million in 1985 from 1.79 million and domestic sales were expected to increase 3 percent to 1.67 million.

Volkswagenwerk AG said it planned to boost the share capital of its banking subsidiary, V.A.G. Kredit Bank GmbH by 207.5 million Deutsche marks to 300 million DM (\$97 million). The company said that the increase was intended to secure and expand financing of VW group sales in West Germany and bring the bank into line with new capital-to-lending ratios due to go into effect in January.

## Media Classes For Managers

(Continued from Page 9)

Nancy Wise, a broadcaster with BBC World Service who also trains chief executives for Charles Barker Lyons Ltd., a British advertising agency. "These are often bright and clever people but they often get nerve-wrecked before a television interview."

The second maxim of TV trainers is to help executives get their image and objectives across without being slaves to the questions asked.

To this end, Decider's, the Homsy Delafosse subsidiary, provides its clients with a complete corporate image strategy for an annual fee.

Decider's analyzes a company's image among its employees, as well as with unions, consumer groups, government agencies and the press.

## Money Charges Drove Deak to Chapter 11

(Continued from Page 9)

foreign exchange subsidiaries, which did not yield a high return, Leslie Deak said.

Deak-Perera Wall Street and Deak-Perera International are not foreign-exchange units but rather operated somewhat like banks.

They accepted deposits from foreigners, paid interest and transferred funds elsewhere in the world. The former catered mostly to companies, the latter to individuals.

Since the two subsidiaries had no offices abroad, a foreigner wishing to open an account normally would do so by mail, Mr. Deak said, adding that depositors were obliged to fill out account cards to establish their identity.

The organized-crime commission, in its October report, charged that at least once the company let a client open an account under a name that employees knew was false.

"Obviously, in any organization there are clerical errors on occasion, but the corporate policy was clearly that identification was required," Mr. Deak said.

Nevertheless, the report of the commission, and testimony before it, offer some glimpses into a peculiar world of high finance.

From 1969 to 1975, Deak & Co. was the conduit used by Lockheed Corp. to transfer money intended by Lockheed to bribe Japanese officials. That bribery scandal resulted a year ago in the criminal conviction of a former prime minister, Kakuei Tanaka.

In 15 deliveries, Deak & Co. moved \$8.3 million to Hong Kong, where a Spanish-born priest representing Lockheed took the cash and carried it to Japan in a flight bag or in cardboard boxes labeled "oranges."

In 1978 Deak & Co. and one of its vice presidents were convicted on criminal charges of willfully

failing to file reports on about \$11 million deposited by two Philippine businessmen. The company was fined a total of \$60,000. Leslie Deak concedes that the company had compliance problems then, but says it has spent millions of dollars in the last six years to eradicate the problems.

The most serious charges involve the "laundering" of tens of millions of dollars garnered by cocaine traffickers. David Williams, an investigator for the commission, said in hearings in March that the "Grandma Mafia" — a well-known cocaine ring that involved many middle-aged or elderly women — deposited \$7.6 million. The money was later transferred to Miami, Panama and Colombia, and Mr. Williams quoted a leader of the ring as doubting that her contact in the company could have been so naive as not to have known the origin or the money.

These securities have been sold outside the United States of America and Japan:  
This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

## NEW ISSUE

11th December, 1984

TRW

TRW Inc.

(Incorporated with limited liability in the State of Ohio, U.S.A.)

¥15,000,000,000

7 per cent. Bonds due 11th December, 1994

Issue price 100 per cent.

Nomura International Limited

Morgan Guaranty Ltd

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.  
Incorporated

Sumitomo Finance International

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

Banque Nationale de Paris

Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft

Crédit Lyonnais

Daiva Europe Limited

Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Mitsui Finance International Limited

The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.

Salomon Brothers International Limited

Sumitomo Trust International Limited

The Taiyo Kobe Bank (Luxembourg) S.A.

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

Bank of Tokyo International Limited

Barclays Bank Group

Crédit Commercial de France

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

IBJ International Limited

Morgan Stanley International

N. M. Rothschild &amp; Sons Limited

Sanwa International Limited

Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited

Toyo Trust International Limited

S. G. Warburg &amp; Co. Ltd.

















## SPORTS

## Mets Get Carter of Expos For Brooks and 3 Others

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Gary Carter, a seven-time All-Star catcher with the Montreal Expos, was traded to the New York Mets Monday night for infielder Hubie Brooks, catcher Mike Fitzgerald and two minor leaguers.

A solid defensive catcher, Carter is coming off one of the finest seasons in his 10-year career. He hit 27 home runs in 159 games for Montreal last year and tied Philadelphia's Mike Schmidt for the league lead in runs batted in with 106.

Carter, 30, is reportedly the fourth-highest paid player in the majors with an annual salary of \$1.8 million. Met outfielder George Foster is believed to be the highest paid at an estimated \$2.05 million annually.

"It's a banner day for the New York Mets," said the team's general manager, Frank Cashen. "Every one knows about our search for a right-handed power hitter, and they don't come much better than Gary Carter."

"I'm thrilled. What can I say?" said Carter. "I'm well aware of the Mets' nucleus of free talent and I'm anxious to make a contribution."

I've never been on a world championship team, and I'm hopeful to get that chance in New York.

Brooks shifted from third base to shortstop in the latter part of the 1984 pennant race; he batted .283 for the year with 16 homers and 73 RBIs.

At one point he hit in 24 straight games, tying Oakland's Carney Lansford for the major-league high last year.

Fitzgerald played 107 games and committed only four errors — the National League low for catchers. He hit .242 with two homers and 33 RBIs.

The minor leaguers going to the Expos are Hern Wittingham and Floyd Youman.

Wittingham, a 26-year-old outfielder, hit .281 with 10 homers and 407 in 14 games for the Mets in September. Picher Youman, 20, split the season with Lynchburg of the Carolina League and Jackson of the Texas League. He led the Texas League with a 9.10 strikeout ratio with 87 strikeouts in 86 innings.

(UPI, AP, NYY)



Gary Carter: Solid on defense, too.

## Early Goals Propel Rangers to 4-2 Defeat of Kings

NEW YORK — When you've been struggling offensively for a month, you don't expect to get two goals in the game's first three minutes. But that's exactly what the

## NHL FOCUS

New York Rangers did Monday night, as speedy defenseman Reijo Ruotsalainen connected twice to spark a 4-2 National Hockey League decision over the Los Angeles Kings.

In the night's only other game, Detroit knocked off Minnesota, 4-3.

Ruotsalainen scored 62 seconds into the game with a slapshot from the right point; the puck deflected past goalie Bob Janecyk after being inadvertently tipped by the Kings' Bernie Nicholls.

And just 1:38 later, Ruotsalainen smacked behind the defense, took a perfect pass from Robbie Ftorek and beat Janecyk on a breakaway.

"Any time a guy is in front of the net, you never know what can happen," said Ruotsalainen, referring to teammate Mike Allison, who was being checked by Nicholls on the first goal.

As for the breakaway, Ruotsalainen was "just hoping on Rob-

bie's pass. It was perfect — right to me. I just had to put my stick on the ice. We got the breaks," he said.

"We really needed them." The Kings' coach, Pat Quinn, is concerned with his team's lapses at the start of games. "It's been the same problem," he admitted. "The first couple of shots go in... It's too hard to keep putting your foot in the bucket and play comeback hockey. It's mechanical when you look at it, but it's got to be more of a preparation thing. Or maybe an attitude problem."

"It was 2-0 after two shots," said the annoyed Quinn. "One goal was a nice play, the other they outshutted us for. I don't know why we can't approach the first five minutes the same way we approach the rest of the game."

The Rangers opened their lead to 3-0 when Tomas Sandstrom scored on a breakaway at 6:27 of the second period; Sandstrom, a rookie from Sweden, made a beautiful shoulder fake to draw Janecyk out of position and then tallied on a wrist shot.

The end of New York's six-game home win streak was also built around the sharp goaltending of Glenn Hanlon, who kept the Kings' fourth in the league in scoring — shut out until midway through the third period.

Dave Taylor finally got Los Angeles on the board with a short wrist shot off a setup by Marcel Dionne.

The Kings climbed within 3-2 when Nicholls knocked in a rebound of a blistering shot by Taylor at 12:33. It was the 21st goal of

the season for Nicholls, who has at least one point in the last 25 games — fifth longest consecutive scoring streak in league history.

But the Rangers clinched when Mike Rogers poked in a rebound of Anders Hedberg's backhand 52 seconds after Nicholls's goal.

## Girardelli Slalom Victor

United Press International

SESTRIERE, Italy — Austrian skier Marc Girardelli, who races for Luxembourg, survived an unexpected first-run jump to win a men's World Cup giant slalom here Tuesday.

Girardelli, 21, who split with the Austrian Ski Federation as a teenager over a training dispute, turned

in a winning aggregate clocking of two minutes, 25.56 seconds, finishing nearly a second ahead of second-placed Markus Wasmeier of West Germany.

Wasmeier's 2:26.51 on the Alpine 3 course, with 43 gates on the first run and 45 on the second, earned him his best cup finish ever. Third was Swiss Max Julen in 2:26.73, followed by Hans Egn of Austria (2:26.74) and Pirmin Zurbriggen, the defending World Cup champion from Switzerland (2:26.91).

"I was lucky not to fall on the jump, I didn't expect it," Girardelli said after his second cup victory in 10 days. "I just managed to get through the gate." The 1984 cup slalom champion, Girardelli won an event in that discipline here Dec. 2.

Girardelli overall standings leader Zurbriggen by five just points — 70 to 75.

Wasmeier, the 21-year-old son of a former ski jumper, said his showing was a dream come true after a year on the circuit. "I wanted to finish in the top three in a race," he said. "And now I have."

Wasmeier's previous best cup placing was fifth in a giant slalom last season. He said the West Germans are starting to reassess themselves this year and are hoping to emerge from the role of second-class racers.

"Our confidence is growing," Wasmeier said. "We've managed to at least place a racer in the top 10 of several events so far."

For the second straight day the men raced in remarkably warm

weather, with the mercury hovering just under freezing.

Girardelli's success came a day after he was eliminated from a slalom race, falling after hitting a rock on the Sestriere course. "It seems easy to ski here, but the run today was slightly short," he said.

Swedish veteran Ingemar Stenmark's 13th place finish Tuesday gave him his first cup points of what has so far been a disappointing campaign. "This course is almost too flat for a giant slalom — it was good for me to ski well," said the 29-year-old three-time cup champion. "I can't understand my lack of success. I've been trying my best in all the races."

Zurbriggen complained about a lack of vertical drop on the Alpine 3 as well. "I made a huge mistake after the midway point and I paid dearly for it," he said. "I can't blame my finish on the course layout."

The men's competition now shifts to Val Gardena in northern Italy for Saturday's first downhill race of the season.



Marc Girardelli

## Hawks Edge Pacers, 104-98

The Associated Press

INDIANAPOLIS — Despite Indiana's third-worst record in the National Basketball Association, the Pacers are no pushovers, according to Atlanta Coach Mike Fratello. The Hawks, now four games ahead of the Pacers in the

## NBA FOCUS

Central Division of the Eastern Conference, built a 14-point lead but had to struggle in the closing seconds to hold on for a 104-98 victory in Monday night's only NBA game.

"Coming off a loss like that — 128-127 to Boston on Sunday — this is one of the teams you don't want to play because they just keep coming after you," Fratello said of the Pacers. "Other teams don't attack as hard, but Indiana is hungry and aggressive, and they keep putting the pressure on you."

In Boston "we played practically a perfect game. We only had about five turnovers. Tonight, we turned the ball over consistently [21 times]. We were bouncing it off our feet."

Defensive pressure and 20 post-intermission points by forward Herb Williams brought Indiana to

within two points of Atlanta twice in the second half. The first time, the Hawks repelled the rally with the hot shooting of reserve Mike Glenn. The final time, a jumper by Glenn Rivers led the game with a minute to go.

Glenn, who hit eight of 11 from the field, finished with a season-high 17 points — 12 in the second half.

The Pacers hit only 41 percent from the field despite a 49-47 edge in rebounding and 13 more shots than the Hawks.

"We got a lot of good shots early, but we just didn't knock them down," said Coach George Irvine. "We compounded the problem by shooting the ball quickly instead of trying to get it inside. We're better shooters than this, but not right now."

The loss extended the Pacers' losing streak to six, the longest current slide in the NBA, and dropped their season record to 5-17. Only Kansas City (4-15) and Cleveland (2-17) have worse marks.

## Rugged Defense Helps the Raiders Down Lions, 24-3

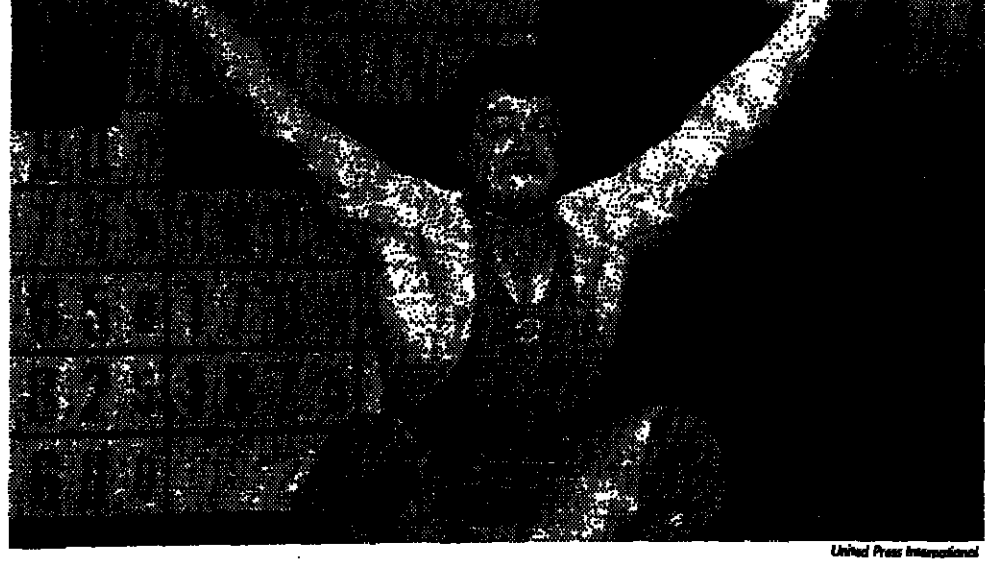
The Associated Press

PONTIAC, Michigan — The Los Angeles Raiders rode a ferocious defense and the passing of Marc Wilson and Jim Plunkett to a 24-3 National Football League victory over the Detroit Lions here Monday night.

The Raider defense, led by Bill Pickel's three sacks, dumped Detroit quarterback eight times for 58 yards in losses as the Lion fell to 4-10-1. Los Angeles, 11-4 with its fourth straight triumph, had already secured an American Conference wild-card berth in the playoffs.

Wilson completed 11 of 19 passes for 194 and a touchdown with two interceptions before giving way to Plunkett, who returned to action for the first time since pulling a stomach muscle Oct. 7.

Wilson fought tight end Todd Christensen all alone in the night corner of the end zone for a 12-yard score at 7:42 of the second quarter. He Montgomery returned a punt 69 yards for a touchdown midway through the fourth quarter and Plunkett hooked up with Marcus Allen on a 73-yard TD pass play with 5:28 left to play.



Alexander Kurlovich competing Monday night in Toronto.

## Russians, Including 2 Fined in Drug Case, Sweep Lift Meet

The Associated Press

TORONTO — Three Soviet athletes, two of whom were convicted last week for trying to import illegal steroids into Canada, swept the top spots at the 1984 world super-heavyweightlifting championships here Monday night.

Alexander Kurlovich lifted 235 kilograms (518 pounds) on his final attempt in the clean and jerk por-

tion to edge teammate Anatoli Pissarenko, who entered the event ranked No. 1 in the world, and Alexander Gnyashev.

Kurlovich and Pissarenko were fined a total of \$800 after they were arrested for attempting to bring 12,000 prohibited anabolic steroid pills into the country. The two were arrested after a routine customs inspection at Montreal's Mirabel

Airport. They could receive one-year suspensions from the International Weightlifting Federation for their steroid possession convictions.

Gnyashev won the snatch portion of the eight-man competition with a lift of 192.5 kilos. Kurlovich's total lift was 425 kilos, five better than Pissarenko and Gnyashev.

## Isn't It About Time to Kiss and Make Up?

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A pardonable kiss before 48,000 Parisians last weekend sealed the year of the French. Les Bleus, champions of Europe and the Olympics, had reaped their 12th consecutive victory when an excited spectator ran onto the pitch at Parc des Princes to embrace Michel Platini cheek-to-cheek in the time-honored Gallic manner.

And perhaps a flush of embarrassment tinged the checks of on-looking FIFA and UEFA officials. They, after all, had jointly decreed

that kisses between even consenting players are untidy, that performers whose exuberance is likely to incite even celebratory encroachment onto the field by fans should be punished by suspension.

But the minor infraction following Saturday's 2-0 eclipse of East Germany was different. It was the act of passion of Fernand Sastre, who happens to be not only the presidential figurehead of French soccer during its finest year but also an honored member of FIFA's board of appeal for the 1986 World Cup.

So you wouldn't expect the powers that be to bring to book one of their own, a gentleman who was merely expressing himself as I read, the French have done for centuries. Certainly not.

It is, anyway, pure jealousy that makes an Englishman look at the French that way. We do not have such a leader as Sastre, able to preside with such flamboyant devotion over a team that has Platini and Giresse and Tigana and Bocsi.

There are not many anywhere so attractive, so deserving of fond embraces as Platini. He, the captain, leads a team now as dependable as it is artistic.

Sure, 11 of the 12 victories have come on French soil. Sure, Les Bleus must in 1985 demonstrate the same resolve on such testing journeys as Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. But in 1984 the team achieved all that could have been asked of it. Platini, and for this observer particularly the ebullient little Alain Giresse, restored the values of soccer as a game beyond a business.

The time is right for a friend of this column, a Parisian heart doctor, to raise his glass and reconsider his assertion that British soccer — like whiskey to French wine — had a solid dependability that his own, for all its sparkle, lacked.

Time, too, for the game to take itself a little less seriously, to kiss and make up.

Brazil, for example. The one na-

tion capable of surpassing the French heights, Brazil has at last restored Tele Santana as manager.

It was Santana who liberated samba soccer in 1982 and Santana who was banished (to an admittedly lucrative Arabian job) because his chosen players failed to convert all they created against Italy.

Two managers had since attempted to drag Brazil toward a more pragmatic approach. They failed. The man of flair is back, and presumably once some leading Brazilian players are weaned off the stimulants that have recently been detected in their systems we will all get a kick out of authentic Latin American soccer again.

We can also hope, as West German manager Franz Beckenbauer may hope, that he and Bernd Schuster, the eternal enfant terrible, can learn to love one another. West Germany plays a World Cup qualifying game in Malta on Sunday while Schuster, still estranged from Beckenbauer's squad, captains a Barcelona side he has led to the top of the Spanish League.

Fit for the first time in years, the blood midfielder is drawing raw notes not only for skills that at times combine Platini and Ginter Netzer but also for new-found consistency.

Although Schuster's last words regarding Beckenbauer amount to childish insults, he might recall being equally derogatory about Barcelona's new coaching messiah, Eng-

lishman Terry Venables, until Venables' humor and professionalism broke the barriers.

If they could find harmony, why not with Beckenbauer, who speaks Schuster's native tongue?

And a mediator is needed at one of England's most successful rural clubs, Southampton. In the dressing room during a recent half-time "debate," Southampton's 6-foot-4 (1.93-meter) Lawrie McMenemy, a former Queens Guardsman, reportedly resorted to fistfights to try to put Mark Wright, his 22-year-old, 6-foot-3 England defender, in his place.

After the scuffle, which finished with the two heavyweights on the shower floor, Wright refused to play or train and demanded the move everyone assumes is behind the argument. It is known that Manchester United, struggling on defense, would greedily replace the five-year contract Wright recently signed at Southampton.

The affair took a nasty turn on Sunday when Wright, against player's union advice, scooped £8,000 (about \$9,600) by selling his lurid tale to a newspaper, for which he also posed behind a V-shaped tree trunk. For those in any doubt, the caption read: "Sign of the times, V-shaped tree sums up Mark's feelings about McMenemy."

England's FA, no longer of inferiority to the world of exchanged kisses, threatens to charge the silly, misled, avaricious Wright with

bringing the game into disrepute.

The one breed I would not advise kissing and making up to are the agents who have been getting at Wright, potentially England's best center back.

It would be picaresque if Rapid Vienna and Glasgow Celtic become a little more friendly on Wednesday. Their previous altercation ended in disgrace when a bottle from the Glasgow crowd allegedly struck a Rapid substitute.

UEFA, despite recognizing that almost half of Rapid's team and its coach had sought foul as well as fair means to overturn the legitimacy of Celtic's 3-0 victory, proved glibly to Vietnamese demands. The game will be replayed in Manchester, and Celtic needs to repeat its minor miracle of overhauling a 3-1 first-leg deficit.

Who knows? Rapid might even sportingly acknowledge the reputation if it happens. As another Scot, Richard Taylor, knows, all things are possible.

Taylor became part of history last Saturday as the first league goalie in 97 years of senior British soccer to concede 20 goals, Taylor's side, Selkirk, lost 20-0 in a cup match at Stirling Albion.

Said Taylor: "I blame myself for only three." He then walked out into the night, only to be refused admission to a local dance hall, to find his car's license plate had been swiped — and to learn sport's unforgiving nature.



Giresse, left, and Platini: Dependable artists preparing for the match against East Germany.

## SCOREBOARD

# Hockey

## NHL Standings

Wales Conference													
Pacific Division													
Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	15	10	1	31	138	111	Edmonton	22	20	7	51	138	111
N.Y. Islanders	10	14	3	23	108	84	St. Louis	22	21	8	52	138	111
Pittsburgh	9	14	3	21	94	111	San Jose	18	21	9	45	138	111
New Jersey	7	15	3	17	78	108	Calgary	16	25	4	36	138	111
Adams Division													
Montreal	17	6	3	38	111	85	Toronto	15	25	4	34	138	111
Washington	12	17	4	28	108	84	St. Louis	22	21	8	52	138	111
Boston	11	13	5	25	108	84	San Jose	18	21	9	45	138	111
Quebec	10	16	4	24	108	84	Calgary	16	25	4	36	138	111
Calgary	10	13	5	23	86	114							
Campbell Conference													
NHL Leaders													
Wales Conference													
Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	15	10	1	31	138	111	Edmonton	22	20	7	51	138	111
N.Y. Islanders	10	14	3	23	108	84	St. Louis	22	21	8	52	138	111
Pittsburgh	9	14	3	21	94	111	San Jose	18	21	9	45	138	111
New Jersey	7	15	3	17	78	108	Calgary	16	25	4	36	138	111
Adams Division													
Montreal	17	6	3	38	111	85	Toronto	15	25	4	34	138	111
Washington	12	17	4	28	108	84	St. Louis	22	21	8	52	138	111
Boston	11	13	5	25	108	84	San Jose	18	21	9	45	138	111
Quebec	10	16	4	24	108	84	Calgary	16	25	4	36	138	111
Calgary	10	13	5	23	86	114							
Campbell Conference													
NHL Leaders													
Wales Conference													
Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	15	10	1	31	138	111	Edmonton	22	20	7	51	138	111
N.Y. Islanders	10	14	3	23	108	84	St. Louis	22	21	8	52	138	111
Pittsburgh	9	14	3	21	94	111	San Jose	18	21	9	45	138	111
New Jersey	7	15	3	17	78	108	Calgary	16	25	4	36	138	111
Adams Division													
Montreal	17	6	3	38	111	85	Toronto	15	25	4	34	138	111
Washington	12	17	4	28	108	84	St. Louis	22	21	8	52	138	111
Boston	11	13	5	25	108	84	San Jose	18	21	9	45	138	111
Quebec	10	16	4	24	108	84	Calgary	16	25	4	36	138	111
Calgary	10	13	5	23	86	114							

## NHL Leaders

National Hockey League statistics through Dec. 7											
OFFENSE											
Player	G	A	P	Pts	Team	Player	G	A	P	Pts	Team
Gratkov, Edmonton	26	30	76	16	Edmonton	Gratkov, Edmonton	26	30	76	16	Edmonton
Bass, N.Y.	27	21	88	8	N.Y.	Bass, N.Y.	27	21	88	8	N.Y.
Barry, Vancouver	27	21	88	8	Vancouver	Barry, Vancouver	27	21	88	8	Vancouver
Burter, N.Y.	27	21	88	8	N.Y.	Burter, N.Y.	27	21	88	8	N.Y.
Blanchard, Winnipeg	14	25	41	10	Winnipeg	Blanchard, Winnipeg	14	25	41	10	Winnipeg
Blanchard, Philadelphia	14	25	41	10	Philadelphia	Blanchard, Philadelphia	14	25	41	10	Philadelphia
Tonelli, N.Y.	15	25	40	34	N.Y.	Tonelli, N.Y.	15	25	40	34	N.Y.
Nilsson, Calgary	17	25	40	34	Calgary	Nilsson, Calgary	17	25	40	34	Calgary
Nicholls, L.A.	26	19	97	27	L.A.	Nicholls, L.A.	26	19	97	27	L.A.
Fedorov, St. Louis	26	19	97	27	St. Louis	Fedorov, St. Louis	26	19	97	27	St. Louis
Goulet, Quebec	19	19	38	16	Quebec	Goulet, Quebec	19	19	38	16	Quebec
Yarmon, Detroit	12	26	38	13	Detroit	Yarmon, Detroit	12	26	38	13	Detroit
GOALKEEPING											
(Empty-net goals in parentheses)											
Player	AP	GA	SV	AV	Team	Player	AP	GA	SV	AV	Team
Prosser	440	16	9	218	U.S.	Prosser	440	16	9	218	U.S.
Linberg	1,445	47	1	246	Philadelphia (1)	Linberg	1,445	47	1	246	Philadelphia (1)
Philadelphian (1)	1,386	44	1	242	Philadelphia (1)	Philadelphian (1)	1,386	44	1	242	Philadelphia (1)
Moss	745	24	1	224	Philadelphia (1)	Moss	745	24	1	224	Philadelphia (1)
Prosser	991	45	1	323	Philadelphia (1)	Prosser	991	45	1	323	Philadelphia (1)
Edmonton (2)	1,634	81	2	237	Edmonton (2)	Edmonton (2)	1,634	81	2	237	Edmonton (2)
Penney	1,176	58	1	297	Edmonton (2)	Penney	1,176	58	1	297	Edmonton (2)
Sestieri	492	25	0	238	Edmonton (2)	Sestieri	492	25	0	238	Edmonton (2)
Menzel (2)	1,662	114	1	311	Menzel (2)	Menzel (2)	1,662	114	1	311	Menzel (2)
Alston	201	7	2	249	Alston	Alston	201	7	2	249	Alston
Ripstein	1,282	63	1	314	Ripstein	Ripstein	1,282	63	1	314	Ripstein
Winnipeg (2)	1,448	86	2	313	Winnipeg (2)	Winnipeg (2)	1,448	86	2	313	Winnipeg (2)
Strivert	1	0	0	0	Strivert	Strivert	1	0	0	0	Strivert
Winnipeg (2)	1,340	87	1	322	Winnipeg (2)	Winnipeg (2)	1,340	87	1	322	Winnipeg (2)
Kearns	341	20	0	332	Kearns	Kearns	341	20	0	332	Kearns
Doroshenko	198	10	0	336	Doroshenko	Doroshenko	198	10	0	336	Doroshenko
Winnipeg (2)	1,340	87	1	322	Winnipeg (2)	Winnipeg (2)	1,340	87	1	322	Winnipeg (2)
Barros	878	48	0	334	Barros	Barros	878	48	0	334	Barros
Beane	718	38	0	321	Beane	Beane	718	38	0	321	Beane
Chapman	1,282	63	1	314	Chapman	Chapman	1,282	63	1	314	Chapman
Heise	1,633	92	0	336	Heise	Heise	1,633	92	0	336	Heise
Heise	70	3	0	257	Heise	Heise	70	3	0	257	Heise
Heise	788	36	0	328	Heise	Heise	788	36	0	328	Heise
Lut	744	33	0	427	Lut	Lut	744	33	0	427	Lut
St. Louis (1)	1,516	93	3	348	St. Louis (1)	St. Louis (1)	1,516	93	3	348	St. Louis (1)
St. Louis (1)	1,516	93	3	348	St. Louis (1)	St. Louis (1)	1,516	93	3	348	St. Louis (1)
Gosselin	744	33	0	378	Gosselin	Gosselin	744	33	0	378	Gosselin
Severson	60	9	0	920	Severson	Severson	60	9	0	920	Severson
Severson	1,282	63	1	314	Severson	Severson	1,282	63	1	314	Severson
Shank	418	18	1	258	Shank	Shank	418	18	1	258	Shank
Barnesman	1,279	86	0	403	Barnesman	Barnesman	1,279	86	0	403	Barnesman
Chicago (1)	1,678	101	1	371	Chicago (1)	Chicago (1)	1,678	101	1	371	Chicago (1)
Belmont	817	37	1	323	Belmont	Belmont	817	37	1	323	Belmont
Howard	861	39	0	248	Howard	Howard	861	39	0	248	Howard
Winnipeg (2)	1,577	99	1	326	Winnipeg (2)	Winnipeg (2)	1,577	99	1	326	Winnipeg (2)
Jones	890	41	1	327	Jones	Jones	890	41	1	327	Jones
Eller	880	43	0	445	Eller	Eller	880	43	0	445	Eller
Los Angeles (2)	1,486	101	1	326	Los Angeles (2)	Los Angeles (2)	1,486	101	1	326	Los Angeles (2)
Lamar	891	39	0	397	Lamar	Lamar	891	39	0	397	Lamar
Edwards	1,692	110	0	398	Edwards	Edwards	1,692	110	0	398	Edwards
Calgary	1,692	110	0	398	Calgary	Calgary	1,692	110	0	398	Calgary
Malache	245	33	0	418	Malache	Malache	245	33	0	418	Malache
Beane	645	48	0	423	Beane	Beane	645	48	0	423	Beane
Nelson	244	39	0	492	Nelson	Nelson	244	39	0	492	Nelson
Stanton	1,654	112	0	424	Stanton	Stanton	1,654	112	0	424	Stanton
Low	709	44	0	372	Low	Low	709	44	0	372	Low
Reich	630	42	0	388	Reich	Reich	630	42	0	388	Reich
Kennedy	1,692	110	0	424	Kennedy	Kennedy	1,692	110	0	424	Kennedy
New Jersey (2)	1,577	99	1	419	New Jersey (2)	New Jersey (2)	1,577	99	1	419	New Jersey (2)
Smith	602	37	0	349	Smith	Smith	602	37	0	349	Smith
Brady	544	39	0	429	Brady	Brady	544	39	0	429	Brady
Nelson	254	38	0	434	Nelson	Nelson	254	38	0	434	Nelson
N.Y. Islanders	1,577	111	0	433	N.Y. Islanders	N.Y. Islanders	1,577	111	0	433	N.Y. Islanders
Heise	854	37	0	430	Heise	Heise	854	37	0	430	Heise
Voschuck	724	38	0	438	Voschuck	Voschuck	724	38	0	438	Voschuck
N.Y. Rangers (2)	1,582	112	0	438	N.Y. Rangers (2)	N.Y. Rangers (2)	1,582	112	0	438	N.Y. Rangers (2)
Nilan	1,582	112	0	437	Nilan	Nilan	1,582	112	0	437	Nilan
Wells	420	40	0	371	Wells	Wells	420	40	0	371	Wells
Philadelphia (1)	1,577	111	0	434	Philadelphia (1)	Philadelphia (1)	1,577	111	0	434	Philadelphia (1)
Herron	871	41	0	435	Herron	Herron	871	41	0	435	Herron
Dan	553	43	0	467	Dan	Dan	553	43	0	467	Dan
Romano	1,577	111	0	434	Romano	Romano	1,577	111	0	434	Romano
Philadelphia (2)	1,577	111	0	434	Philadelphia (2)	Philadelphia (2)	1,577	111	0	434	Philadelphia (2)
Alston	559	39	0	425	Alston	Alston	559	39	0	425	Alston
Mohr	1,030	77	0	449	Mohr	Mohr	1,030	77	0	449	Mohr
Winnipeg (2)	1,577	111	0	434	Winnipeg (2)	Winnipeg (2)	1,577	111	0	434	Winnipeg (2)
Detrol (2)	1,692	110	0	457	Detrol (2)	Detrol (2)	1,692	110	0	457	



## OBSERVER

## Leadening the Language

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Not surprisingly, the television-besotted Reagan administration has a very thin performance record when it comes to enriching the English language.

"The window of vulnerability" — a polysyllabic synonym for "missile gap" — has never caught on outside Washington. Probably it sounded too much like Pentagon talk, which goes down like milk and molasses in Washington but sounds elsewhere like the noise of Brazil nuts being put through a meat grinder.

The original "missile gap" by comparison, has such a fetching tone that the country at large hated to give it up even after the Kennedy administration — whose 1960 campaign created it — declared it "inoperative" in 1961.

I place quotation marks around "inoperative" somewhat misleadingly, for it was not the Kennedy people who invented that comical euphemism for "We lied about that, so just forget it." It was the Nixon administration 10 years later.

The Kennedy administration, not having "inoperative" available, simply said that after reviewing the situation it had changed its opinion about President Eisenhower's having created an alarming military weakness, and there wasn't any "missile gap" after all.

Americans had fallen in love with the "gap," however, and hated to give it up, with the result that scarcely a year has passed since 1961 without the unearthing of a disturbing new "gap." Just recently we have had a "gender gap." Its existence was said to make the vice-presidential nomination of Geraldine Ferraro a stroke of inspired political cunning.

In the wake of last month's election results, with the "gender gap" prove to be as "inoperative" as the "missile gap" of 1960? Or will the "gender gap" continue to "stand tall" in spite of this setback?

"Standing tall" is one of the few Reagan additions to the language that isn't leaden. ("What does America do as long as Reagan's in charge?" "Stands tall.") It's not bad. There is just enough Hollywood sagebrush in the sound of it to make people think of cowboys

who shower and change underwear every day, just like millions of internal-combustion-engine boys hunched over their steering wheels in rush-hour traffic.

It's flattering to think of yourself "standing tall" when you're hunched tense. It is certainly more satisfying than thinking of yourself as "staying the course." "Staying the course" was the policy President Reagan urged upon the nation in the 1982 elections, and of course the president's party took a whipping at the polls that year.

No wonder. "Staying the course" is an activity of ancient civilizations. "Over the ages," people say, "the Jewish people have stayed the course." And: "Maybe the Chinese people don't have as much fun as Californians do, but for thousands of years they have stayed the course."

"Staying the course" is commendable, but it is not American. American is breaking up the marriage whenever you can't agree what television shows to watch. America is abandoning the course when it gives you a headache.

The Reagan government's talent, of course, is for pictures, but brilliant as it is in exploiting visual imagery's power to overwhelm reason, it is inept at inventing vocabulary that can do the same.

Thus it coined the transparently fraudulent "revenue enhancement" to mean "tax boosts." That one having been laughed away, it is now trying "tax simplification" on us.

"Window of vulnerability," "revenue enhancement" and "tax simplification" have the same mind-numbing impact. One notable effort to break from Pentagonese produced "Peacekeeper," a word meaning "MX missile packed with thermonuclear rubblemaker." When it comes to language, we expect most politicians to have tin ears but to sense when they are beginning to sound foolish.

The president himself though, when they unleash him to speak, shows some talent for colorful expression. His mythical town of "South Succotash" may go down as his government's only enduring contribution to the language.

New York Times Service

## Whale Getting Rare in Japanese Diet

Once a Cheap Meat for the Masses, 'Kujira' Is Becoming a Disappearing Delicacy

By Christine Chapman

TOKYO — Customers at the Kujiraya eat two or three whales a year, boiled, broiled, fried, barbecued, and raw.

Whale, once an ordinary, rather cheap meat, is being elevated to a delicacy by its scarcity. Tokyo supermarkets and fish shops rarely carry whale on their shelves these days, and cookbooks no longer include recipes for whale. The unpretentious Kujiraya is now the only Tokyo restaurant which devotes its menu solely to whale meat.

Kujira means whale and ya means shop or restaurant and, at the moment, whale means another difficult international problem for the Japanese as the United States is restricting their catch and, they say, dictating and possibly destroying a centuries-old culinary habit.

Because of the international conservationist movement to save the whales, whale dishes, which are still being prepared at Kujiraya, may no longer be available in a few more years.

The International Whaling Commission (IWC) voted to stop the hunting of sperm whales this year with a moratorium on all commercial whale hunting to begin in 1986. The Japanese originally exempted themselves from the sperm whale decision but Tuesday the Japanese government decided to withdraw its objection. In urging Japan to remove the objection and make the IWC effective, the United States had threatened to reduce regular Japanese fishing in American waters by 50 percent.

"Unfair and unconscionable," insisted Shigeru Hasui, chairman of the Japan Whaling Association during a press conference at the Foreign Correspondents Club on Thanksgiving Day. "We are not greedy slaughterers of whales. The Japanese dietary culture, which includes eating whale meat, dates back more than 1,000 years. No nation should intrude on long-established food preferences."

Japan's "whale culture," as the Japanese describe it, may have begun along the coast from Hokkaido in the north to Kyushu in the south as early as the 7th century when Buddhism forbade the eating of four-legged animals. Then the whale became a staple food, was considered a fish and an important source of food. Throughout Japan's history until recently, whale was a plebeian meat, filling, inexpensive, and full of protein. After World War II, when all foods were in short supply, whale-hunting resumed in earnest to help feed the hungry population.

"In my childhood when I lived near the

ocean in Mie Prefecture, my mother used to make a pot of whale stew for my four brothers and me," said 43-year-old Sakae Kato, a Tokyo businessman. "But I haven't had whale meat for the past seven or eight years."

With the gradual addition of pork, chicken and beef to the diet of the Japanese, their menus became at least as varied and as interesting as those of the West. Today the Japanese do not rely on whale as a regular food. But to deny them whale, they insist, is like banning turkey from the

ers to accompany the main course: *tsukudani*, soy sauce-treated bits of boiled whale, a bowl of smoked whale meat which tastes like beef jerky, slices of rubbery whale banchi which executives favor with rice for lunch, and the strangest selection on the menu, *sanshi kujira*, slices of whale tail boiled white, served cold, and covered with a sharp yellow sauce. Almost tasteless, it must be chewed. Grimly.

"It's something the teeth enjoy," laughed Tanahashi.

The king of appetizers is an expensive plate of thin-sliced whale *sashimi*, the delicate raw meat, which Tanahashi calls "gourmet quality." It is imported from Iceland while the usual *sashimi* (red meat) which the restaurant imports comes from the Minku whale caught in the Antarctic.

Fried whale and whale barbecue, two main courses, are widely popular with adults and with children, who are still occasionally fed fried whale in primary schools for lunch. Served with a salad of cabbage and sliced cucumber, the whale is cooked *tempura* style, covered with a light batter and fried quickly after being soaked in soy sauce, sugar, and sake. The result is *oishi* (delicious).

"Those who eat whale meat for the first time," said Tanahashi, "like the fried best. There's no resistance."

"Whale meat should be cooked like this in a barbecue," Tanahashi gestured to the meat, onions, and mushrooms sizzling on a grill. "Eat it a bit rare and it's tender."

Foreigners prefer the barbecue, he added, while Japanese choose whale cooked in *tsukudani*, a grilled dish in which the meat and several vegetables simmer, and *shabu shabu*, a kind of stew.

Tanahashi has had to pay 10 percent more for his supply of whale meat this year. Prices on his menu have also gone up 10 percent, but they are still moderate. A family of four can eat at the Kujiraya for about 10,000 yen, or about \$40, according to Tanahashi. At lunchtime there are daily specials of fried whale or whale steak served with rice and soup which cost about \$4.

In business since 1955, Kijyo Tanahashi makes a surprising admission when asked if he likes whale meat: "Not very much," he smiles, "but I always test the new meat when it comes in."

"Eating whale meat is more popular in Osaka, western Japan, or Kyushu, in the south, than in Tokyo. That's where the whale culture really exists since they are closer to the historic ports. There are still several whale restaurants in those districts."

Japanese Whaling Association combined whale with its Japanese character for "Whaling Review."

American table. The issue is emotional and patriotic, not culinary.

Whale, once the \$50-million-a-year whaling industry, and their sympathizers, are angered by what they believe is the moral judgment of anti-whale eaters and by the political bullying of Uncle Sam.

The Japanese believe that the IWC and the United States have overlooked scientific data on the strength of the whale population because of heavy pressure from the anti-whaling lobby.

The popularity of whale as a national dish has re-surfaced — at least at the Kujiraya which held a crowd of enthusiastic diners on a recent Friday night.

Although people of all ages and occupations come to Kujiraya for whale, according to Kijyo Tanahashi, its 52-year-old owner-manager, that night the customers were young men and women who flew to the trendy Shibuya district where the restaurant is located. The Kujiraya catered mostly to Japanese, but foreigners also seek it out to experience the taste of whale.

The meat is both exotic and bland, distinctive or disturbing depending on its preparation. In bars, whale is sometimes served as an appetizer with beer or sake. At the Kujiraya there are also several appetiz-

ers to accompany the main course: *tsukudani*, soy sauce-treated bits of boiled whale, a bowl of smoked whale meat which tastes like beef jerky, slices of rubbery whale banchi which executives favor with rice for lunch, and the strangest selection on the menu, *sanshi kujira*, slices of whale tail boiled white, served cold, and covered with a sharp yellow sauce. Almost tasteless, it must be chewed. Grimly.

"It's something the teeth enjoy," laughed Tanahashi.

The king of appetizers is an expensive plate of thin-sliced whale *sashimi*, the delicate raw meat, which Tanahashi calls "gourmet quality." It is imported from Iceland while the usual *sashimi* (red meat) which the restaurant imports comes from the Minku whale caught in the Antarctic.

Fried whale and whale barbecue, two main courses, are widely popular with adults and with children, who are still occasionally fed fried whale in primary schools for lunch. Served with a salad of cabbage and sliced cucumber, the whale is cooked *tempura* style, covered with a light batter and fried quickly after being soaked in soy sauce, sugar, and sake. The result is *oishi* (delicious).

"Those who eat whale meat for the first time," said Tanahashi, "like the fried best. There's no resistance."

"Whale meat should be cooked like this in a barbecue," Tanahashi gestured to the meat, onions, and mushrooms sizzling on a grill. "Eat it a bit rare and it's tender."

Foreigners prefer the barbecue, he added, while Japanese choose whale cooked in *tsukudani*, a grilled dish in which the meat and several vegetables simmer, and *shabu shabu*, a kind of stew.

Tanahashi has had to pay 10 percent more for his supply of whale meat this year. Prices on his menu have also gone up 10 percent, but they are still moderate. A family of four can eat at the Kujiraya for about 10,000 yen, or about \$40, according to Tanahashi. At lunchtime there are daily specials of fried whale or whale steak served with rice and soup which cost about \$4.

In business since 1955, Kijyo Tanahashi makes a surprising admission when asked if he likes whale meat: "Not very much," he smiles, "but I always test the new meat when it comes in."

"Eating whale meat is more popular in Osaka, western Japan, or Kyushu, in the south, than in Tokyo. That's where the whale culture really exists since they are closer to the historic ports. There are still several whale restaurants in those districts."

Japanese Whaling Association combined whale with its Japanese character for "Whaling Review."

American table. The issue is emotional and patriotic, not culinary.

Whale, once the \$50-million-a-year whaling industry, and their sympathizers, are angered by what they believe is the moral judgment of anti-whale eaters and by the political bullying of Uncle Sam.

The Japanese believe that the IWC and the United States have overlooked scientific data on the strength of the whale population because of heavy pressure from the anti-whaling lobby.

The popularity of whale as a national dish has re-surfaced — at least at the Kujiraya which held a crowd of enthusiastic diners on a recent Friday night.

Although people of all ages and occupations come to Kujiraya for whale, according to Kijyo Tanahashi, its 52-year-old owner-manager, that night the customers were young men and women who flew to the trendy Shibuya district where the restaurant is located. The Kujiraya catered mostly to Japanese, but foreigners also seek it out to experience the taste of whale.

The meat is both exotic and bland, distinctive or disturbing depending on its preparation. In bars, whale is sometimes served as an appetizer with beer or sake. At the Kujiraya there are also several appetiz-

ers to accompany the main course: *tsukudani*, soy sauce-treated bits of boiled whale, a bowl of smoked whale meat which tastes like beef jerky, slices of rubbery whale banchi which executives favor with rice for lunch, and the strangest selection on the menu, *sanshi kujira*, slices of whale tail boiled white, served cold, and covered with a sharp yellow sauce. Almost tasteless, it must be chewed. Grimly.

"It's something the teeth enjoy," laughed Tanahashi.

The king of appetizers is an expensive plate of thin-sliced whale *sashimi*, the delicate raw meat, which Tanahashi calls "gourmet quality." It is imported from Iceland while the usual *sashimi* (red meat) which the restaurant imports comes from the Minku whale caught in the Antarctic.

Fried whale and whale barbecue, two main courses, are widely popular with adults and with children, who are still occasionally fed fried whale in primary schools for lunch. Served with a salad of cabbage and sliced cucumber, the whale is cooked *tempura* style, covered with a light batter and fried quickly after being soaked in soy sauce, sugar, and sake. The result is *oishi* (delicious).

"Those who eat whale meat for the first time," said Tanahashi, "like the fried best. There's no resistance."

"Whale meat should be cooked like this in a barbecue," Tanahashi gestured to the meat, onions, and mushrooms sizzling on a grill. "Eat it a bit rare and it's tender."

Foreigners prefer the barbecue, he added, while Japanese choose whale cooked in *tsukudani*, a grilled dish in which the meat and several vegetables simmer, and *shabu shabu*, a kind of stew.

Tanahashi has had to pay 10 percent more for his supply of whale meat this year. Prices on his menu have also gone up 10 percent, but they are still moderate. A family of four can eat at the Kujiraya for about 10,000 yen, or about \$40, according to Tanahashi. At lunchtime there are daily specials of fried whale or whale steak served with rice and soup which cost about \$4.

In business since 1955, Kijyo Tanahashi makes a surprising admission when asked if he likes whale meat: "Not very much," he smiles, "but I always test the new meat when it comes in."

"Eating whale meat is more popular in Osaka, western Japan, or Kyushu, in the south, than in Tokyo. That's where the whale culture really exists since they are closer to the historic ports. There are still several whale restaurants in those districts."

Japanese Whaling Association combined whale with its Japanese character for "Whaling Review."

American table. The issue is emotional and patriotic, not culinary.

Whale, once the \$50-million-a-year whaling industry, and their sympathizers, are angered by what they believe is the moral judgment of anti-whale eaters and by the political bullying of Uncle Sam.

The Japanese believe that the IWC and the United States have overlooked scientific data on the strength of the whale population because of heavy pressure from the anti-whaling lobby.

The popularity of whale as a national dish has re-surfaced — at least at the Kujiraya which held a crowd of enthusiastic diners on a recent Friday night.

Although people of all ages and occupations come to Kujiraya for whale, according to Kijyo Tanahashi, its 52-year-old owner-manager, that night the customers were young men and women who flew to the trendy Shibuya district where the restaurant is located. The Kujiraya catered mostly to Japanese, but foreigners also seek it out to experience the taste of whale.

The meat is both exotic and bland, distinctive or disturbing depending on its preparation. In bars, whale is sometimes served as an appetizer with beer or sake. At the Kujiraya there are also several appetiz-

ers to accompany the main course: *tsukudani*, soy sauce-treated bits of boiled whale, a bowl of smoked whale meat which tastes like beef jerky, slices of rubbery whale banchi which executives favor with rice for lunch, and the strangest selection on the menu, *sanshi kujira*, slices of whale tail boiled white, served cold, and covered with a sharp yellow sauce. Almost tasteless, it must be chewed. Grimly.

"It's something the teeth enjoy," laughed Tanahashi.

The king of appetizers is an expensive plate of thin-sliced whale *sashimi*, the delicate raw meat, which Tanahashi calls "gourmet quality." It is imported from Iceland while the usual *sashimi* (red meat) which the restaurant imports comes from the Minku whale caught in the Antarctic.

Fried whale and whale barbecue, two main courses, are widely popular with adults and with children, who are still occasionally fed fried whale in primary schools for lunch. Served with a salad of cabbage and sliced cucumber, the whale is cooked *tempura* style, covered with a light batter and fried quickly after being soaked in soy sauce, sugar, and sake. The result is *oishi* (delicious).

"Those who eat whale meat for the first time," said Tanahashi, "like the fried best. There's no resistance."

"Whale meat should be cooked like this in a barbecue," Tanahashi gestured to the meat, onions, and mushrooms sizzling on a grill. "Eat it a bit rare and it's tender."

Foreigners prefer the barbecue, he added, while Japanese choose whale cooked in *tsukudani*, a grilled dish in which the meat and several vegetables simmer, and *shabu shabu*, a kind of stew.

Tanahashi has had to pay 10 percent more for his supply of whale meat this year. Prices on his menu have also gone up 10 percent, but they are still moderate. A family of four can eat at the Kujiraya for about 10,000 yen, or about \$40, according to Tanahashi. At lunchtime there are daily specials of fried whale or whale steak served with rice and soup which cost about \$4.

In business since 1955, Kijyo Tanahashi makes a surprising admission when asked if he likes whale meat: "Not very much," he smiles, "but I always test the new meat when it comes in."

"Eating whale meat is more popular in Osaka, western Japan, or Kyushu, in the south, than in Tokyo. That's where the whale culture really exists since they are closer to the historic ports. There are still several whale restaurants in those districts."

Japanese Whaling Association combined whale with its Japanese character for "Whaling Review."

American table. The issue is emotional and patriotic, not culinary.

Whale, once the \$50-million-a-year whaling industry, and their sympathizers, are angered by what they believe is the moral judgment of anti-whale eaters and by the political bullying of Uncle Sam.

The Japanese believe that the IWC and the United States have overlooked scientific data on the strength of the whale population because of heavy pressure from the anti-whaling lobby.

The popularity of whale as a national dish has re-surfaced — at least at the Kujiraya which held a crowd of enthusiastic diners on a recent Friday night.

Although people of all ages and occupations come to Kujiraya for whale, according to Kijyo Tanahashi, its 52-year-old owner-manager, that night the customers were young men and women who flew to the trendy Shibuya district where the restaurant is located. The Kujiraya catered mostly to Japanese, but foreigners also seek it out to experience the taste of whale.

The meat is both exotic and bland, distinctive or disturbing depending on its preparation. In bars, whale is sometimes served as an appetizer with beer or sake. At the Kujiraya there are also several appetiz-

ers to accompany the main course: *tsukudani*, soy sauce-treated bits of boiled whale, a bowl of smoked whale meat which tastes like beef jerky, slices of rubbery whale banchi which executives favor with rice for lunch, and the strangest selection on the menu, *sanshi kujira*, slices of whale tail boiled white, served cold, and covered with a sharp yellow sauce. Almost tasteless, it must be chewed. Grimly.

"It's something the teeth enjoy," laughed Tanahashi.

The king of appetizers is an expensive plate of thin-sliced whale *sashimi*, the delicate raw meat, which Tanahashi calls "gourmet quality." It is imported from Iceland while the usual *sashimi* (red meat) which the restaurant imports comes from the Minku whale caught in the Antarctic.

Fried whale and whale barbecue, two main courses, are widely popular with adults and with children, who are still occasionally fed fried whale in primary schools for lunch. Served with a salad of cabbage and sliced cucumber, the whale is cooked *tempura* style, covered with a light batter and fried quickly after being soaked in soy sauce, sugar, and sake. The result is *oishi* (delicious).

"Those who eat whale meat for the first time," said Tanahashi, "like the fried best. There's no resistance."

"Whale meat should be cooked like this in a barbecue," Tanahashi gestured to the meat, onions, and mushrooms sizzling on a grill. "Eat it a bit rare and it's tender."

Foreigners prefer the barbecue, he added, while Japanese choose whale cooked in *tsukudani*, a grilled dish in which the meat and several vegetables simmer, and *shabu shabu*, a kind of stew.

Tanahashi has had to pay 10 percent more for his supply of whale meat this year. Prices on his menu have also gone up 10 percent, but they are still moderate. A family of four can eat at the Kujiraya for about 10,000 yen, or about \$40, according to Tanahashi. At lunchtime there are daily specials of fried whale or whale steak served with rice and soup which cost about \$4.

In business since 1955, Kijyo Tanahashi makes a surprising admission when asked if he likes whale meat: "Not very much," he smiles, "but I always test the new meat when it comes in."

"Eating whale meat is more popular in Osaka, western Japan, or Kyushu, in the south, than in Tokyo. That's where the whale culture really exists since they are closer to the historic ports. There are still several whale restaurants in those districts."

Japanese Whaling Association combined whale with its Japanese character for "Whaling Review."

American table. The issue is emotional and patriotic, not culinary.

Whale, once the \$50-million-a-year whaling industry, and their sympathizers, are angered by what they believe is the moral judgment of anti-whale eaters and by the political bullying of Uncle Sam.

The Japanese believe that the IWC and the United States have overlooked scientific data on the strength of the whale population because of heavy pressure from the anti-whaling lobby.

The popularity of whale as a national dish has re-surfaced — at least at the Kujiraya which held a crowd of enthusiastic diners on a recent Friday night.

Although people of all ages and occupations come to Kujiraya for whale, according to Kijyo Tanahashi, its 52-year-old owner-manager, that night the customers were young men and women who flew to the trendy Shibuya district where the restaurant is located. The Kujiraya catered mostly to Japanese, but foreigners also seek it out to experience the taste of whale.

The meat is both exotic and bland, distinctive or disturbing depending on its preparation. In bars, whale is sometimes served as an appetizer with beer or sake. At the Kujiraya there are also several appetiz-

ers to accompany the main course: *tsukudani*, soy sauce-treated bits of boiled whale, a bowl of smoked whale meat which tastes like beef jerky, slices of rubbery whale banchi which executives favor with rice for lunch, and the strangest selection on the menu, *sanshi kujira*, slices of whale tail boiled white, served cold, and covered with a sharp yellow sauce. Almost tasteless, it must be chewed. Grimly.

"It's something the teeth enjoy," laughed Tanahashi.

The king of appetizers is an expensive plate of thin-sliced whale *sashimi*, the delicate raw meat, which Tanahashi calls "gourmet quality." It is imported from Iceland while the usual *sashimi* (red meat) which the restaurant imports comes from the Minku whale caught in the Antarctic.

Fried whale and whale barbecue, two main courses, are widely popular with adults and with children, who are still occasionally fed fried whale in primary schools for lunch. Served with a salad of cabbage and sliced cucumber, the whale is cooked *tempura* style, covered with a light batter and fried quickly after being soaked in soy sauce, sugar, and sake. The result is *oishi* (delicious).

"Those who eat whale meat for the first time," said Tanahashi, "like the fried best. There's no resistance."

"Whale meat should be cooked like this in a barbecue," Tanahashi gestured to the meat, onions, and mushrooms sizzling on a grill. "Eat it a bit rare and it's tender."

Foreigners prefer the barbecue, he added, while Japanese choose whale cooked in *tsukudani*, a grilled dish in which the meat and several vegetables simmer, and *shabu shabu*, a kind of stew.

Tanahashi has had to pay 10 percent more for his supply of whale meat this year. Prices on his menu have also gone up 10 percent, but they are still moderate. A family of four can eat at the Kujiraya for about 10,000 yen, or about \$40, according to Tanahashi. At lunchtime there are daily specials of fried whale or whale steak served with rice and soup which cost about \$4.

In business since 1955, Kijyo Tanahashi makes a surprising admission when asked if he likes whale meat: "Not very much," he smiles, "but I always test the new meat when it comes in."

"Eating whale meat is more popular in Osaka, western Japan, or Kyushu, in the south, than in Tokyo. That's where the whale culture really exists since they are closer to the historic ports. There are still several whale restaurants in those districts."

Japanese Whaling Association combined whale with its Japanese character for "Whaling Review."

American table. The issue is emotional and patriotic, not culinary.

Whale, once the \$50-million-a-year whaling industry, and their sympathizers, are angered by what they believe is the moral judgment of anti-whale eaters and by the political bullying of Uncle Sam.

The Japanese believe that the IWC and the United States have overlooked scientific data on the strength of the whale population because of heavy pressure from the anti-whaling lobby.

The popularity of whale as a national dish has re-surfaced — at least at the Kujiraya which held a crowd of enthusiastic diners on a recent Friday night.

Although people of all ages and occupations come to Kujiraya for whale, according to Kijyo Tanahashi, its 52-year-old owner-manager, that night the customers were young men and women who flew to the trendy Shibuya district where the restaurant is located. The Kujiraya catered mostly to Japanese, but foreigners also seek it out to experience the taste of whale.

The meat is both exotic and bland, distinctive or disturbing depending on its preparation. In bars, whale is sometimes served as an appetizer with beer or sake. At the Kujiraya there are also several appetiz-

ers to accompany the main course: *tsukudani*, soy sauce-treated bits of boiled whale, a bowl of smoked whale meat which tastes like beef jerky, slices of rubbery whale banchi which executives favor with rice for lunch, and the strangest selection on the menu, *sanshi kujira*, slices of whale tail boiled white, served cold, and covered with a sharp yellow sauce. Almost tasteless, it must be chewed. Grimly.

"It's something the teeth enjoy," laughed Tanahashi.

The king of appetizers is an expensive plate of thin-sliced whale *sashimi*, the delicate raw meat, which Tanahashi calls "gourmet quality." It is imported from Iceland while the usual *sashimi* (red meat) which the restaurant imports comes from the Minku whale caught in the Antarctic.

Fried whale and whale barbecue, two main courses, are widely popular with adults and with children, who are still occasionally fed fried whale in primary schools for lunch. Served with a salad of cabbage and sliced cucumber, the whale is cooked *tempura* style, covered with a light batter and fried quickly after being soaked in soy sauce, sugar, and sake. The result is *oishi* (delicious).

"Those who eat whale meat for the first time," said Tanahashi, "like the fried best. There's no resistance."

"Whale meat should be cooked like this in a barbecue," Tanahashi gestured to the meat, onions, and mushrooms sizzling on a grill. "Eat it a bit rare and it's tender."

Foreigners prefer the barbecue, he added, while Japanese choose whale cooked in *tsukudani*, a grilled dish in which the meat and several vegetables simmer, and *shabu shabu*, a kind of stew.

Tanahashi has had to pay 10 percent more for his supply of whale meat this year. Prices on his menu have also gone up 10 percent, but they are still moderate. A family of four can eat at the Kujiraya for about 10,000 yen, or about \$40, according to Tanahashi. At lunchtime there are daily specials of fried whale or whale steak served with rice and soup which cost about \$4.